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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 62— BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

"CONGRESS STANDS BY INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION."
—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

"Dominion Status, A Veiled Form Of Slavery"

JAWAHARLAL ADDRESSES MAMMOTH MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN.

EXHORTS CITIZENS TO KEEP UP "WAR MENTALITY."

"I Haven't Forgotten Our Brave Comrades Still In Jail."

—:o:—

"Keep up the war mentality." This was the exhortation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the citizens of Bombay, who had assembled in their thousands on the Azad Maidan on Sunday evening. Sjt. K. F. Nariman presided on the occasion. Except on one occasion, when there was a general stampede following a rush to have a "Darshan" of the Panditji, the meeting passed off without any untoward incident.

Pandit Jawaharlal once more reiterated the Lahore Resolution and said that the Congress still stood by the Independence Resolution. He then explained how different interpretations were put on the Delhi Agreement and how he came to agree with it.

After paying a tribute to "our brave comrades" who differed from the Congress creed of non-violence, Pandit Jawaharlal said that he had not forgotten the comrades who were still in jail.

HEIGHT OF STUPIDITY TO EXPECT US TO PAY "NATIONAL" DEBT OF INDIA.

Addressing the meeting in Hindustani, Pandit Jawaharlal said that when he was released from jail last time, Bombay had invited him but within a week, he had again to go to jail. On his release next time he had come to fulfil his promise. He used to hear much about the achievements of Bombay even behind the jail bars. His heart was gladdened when he heard that. But at the same time he regretted that he had not the chance to be in the thick of the fight. He was then thinking that whenever he would get a chance he would go to Bombay and see if a feeble man like him could do what the women of Bombay did. He was sorry that he was making a speech when he should have been fighting the enemy. He felt however, glad to realise during the last year or so that they had found out better ways of achieving their object than making speeches.

DELHI TRUCE.

Referring to Delhi Truce, he said "Our General has ordered us to stop the fight. Remember he has merely asked us to stop our aggressive activities. It is not peace. Remember that this fight cannot be called off by anybody unless we achieve final victory. I am sorry to see that we again seem to be engaged in a wordy warfare.

CAPABLE OF MANY INTERPRETATIONS.

"Different interpretations are being put on the terms of that Agreement. I am sorry to see that those terms are capable of different interpretations. There was a time when I was a lawyer, but I have now given up that parasitical profession and since then I dislike words with double meanings. However, I am constrained to see that while the ink of that agreement is not dried different meanings are being put on it. But I have given my consent to that agreement with a particular meaning. Our General has made it clear. It is the only meaning by which we will stand. If a settlement is arrived in the light of that meaning, then only it can be acceptable to us otherwise it will not be acceptable to us.

OUR IDEAL IS UNCHANGED.

"I wish to make it clear that there should be absolutely no doubt as to what we desire, what are our ambitions and which is the way we have to adopt."

Continuing, Pandit Jawaharlal reminded the audience of the Lahore Inuependence Resolution and the pledge that the country took on January 26 1930 and reiterated it again on January 26, this year. "That was a solemn resolve you made. Remember it and if you have forgotten then go home and ponder over it. Remember that you cannot go back on that solemn resolve. It is that resolve by which India has to stand. I want to know what reply the country wants to make to it. No one can change that ideal. The Congress which fought the mighty Government cannot change. Even Gandhiji with all his greatness has no right to change it. The final right to do so rests with the Indian Nation," he asserted.

"I AM EMBARRASSED AT THE SETTLEMENT."

Pandit Jawaharlal then drew a vivid picture of what he felt on March 4 when he was informed by Gandhiji at 2 a.m. in the night that a provisional settlement was arrived at. He confessed that for some time he was embarrassed. He did not feel quite at ease when he knew that they would have to give up the fighting programme which had become their daily occupation. He could not decide for some time whether the noble sacrifices that the country made were properly compensated.

CROWD'S MAD RUSH FOR "DARSHAN."

It was at this stage that there was a general stampede and large crowds from all sides rushed at the platform to have a "darshan" of the Congress President and to hear him. For nearly 15 minutes there was a pandemonium. It became almost certain that the meeting would have to be dissolved, but Pandit Jawaharlal stuck to his post. It seemed he was determined to address the meeting at any cost In the meanwhile the workers and volunteers finding it impossible to control the crowd made way for the women and they left the meeting. Thousands of men also left the meeting badly disappointed, but seeing Jawaharlal on the dais those round the dais strode to their seats. After some time the volunteers succeeded in restoring quiet and Pandit Jawaharlal resumed his speech.

JAWAHARLAL RESUMES HIS SPEECH.

Addressing the meeting again Pandit Jawaharlal declared that he was determined to address the meeting even if ten or fifteen persons had remained to hear him. He gently reprimanded the audience by saying that it was most ungentlemanly to get up when a meeting was in progress.

Reverting again to the terms of the Delhi Truce he said that to the Congress there was only one interpretation of it. It must be considered in the light of the Lahore decision and the Independence pledge reiterated by the nation twice during the last 15 months. "As Satyagrahis we must stick to that pledge. There can be no turning back. If however there is any Congressman who cannot go further because of his personal weakness he has no right to retard the progress of the nation. He cannot thrust his weakness on the nation." he added.

BROUGHT MIGHTIEST EMPIRE TO KNEES.

Proceeding Pandit Jawaharlal observed "We fought the mightest Empire in the world. We were unarmed but our General had given us a weapon which though non-violent brought our enemies to their knees. Personally I am not ashamed to confess that I would not mind using other weapons thousands of times. What I am ashamed of is not the use of weapons. It is the bondage of my country that makes me ashamed. But before we use any weapons we have to think over its practicability. We have to see what the nation can do and what it cannot. Considering all that we adopted the non-violent methods and the whole world admitted that by pursuing that method we achieved great things that experience has convinced us all the more about the efficacy of that unique weapon."

"OUR BRAVE COMRADES".

"But though we have decided to follow this method there are others who have adopted another method. They are our brave comrades. Most of them are in jails. I am grieved and ashamed to see that they are rotting in jails while

(Continued on page 7.)

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Bombay gave a great reception to The Congress President on Sunday morning.

SUBASH BOSE'S ARRIVAL.

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose is arriving to-day (Monday) at 6-45 a.m. by the Calcutta Mail from Calcutta. He will be received by the Congress workers at Victoria Terminus, but there will be no procession.

THE TRUCE IN PESHAWAR.

—:o:—

Prominent Congressmen Still In Jails.

PROTEST WIRE TO MAHATMA

PESHAWAR, Mar. 14.

Offices of the new Provincial and City Congress Committees as well as that of the Nowjawan Bharat Sabha were opened here to-day.

The Local Congress Committee has telegraphed to Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru protesting against the non-release of prominent Frontier Congressmen in accordance with the terms of the truce.

The Congress Secretary requests the District Congress Committees to send early the names of Provincial delegates to the Karachi Congress.—A. P.

U. P. GOVT BREAKS TRUCE TERMS !

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has passed several resolutions including one complaining that Government is not acting in the spirit of the Delhi Agreement in releasing prisoners.—A. P.

MADRAS LAWYERS PICKET FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS

—:o:—

MADRAS, Mar. 14.

Nine advocates of the Madras High Court picketed foreign cloth shops in Rattan Bazaar this afternoon. They started from the Congress Hospital after receiving instructions from Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, stationed themselves at various shops and appealed to purchasers not to buy foreign cloth.

A large number of ladies picketed in batches several shops in Rattan Bazaar, China Bazaar and Godown Street in the morning and then dispersed.—A. P.

"IN INTEREST OF PEACE AND GOODWILL."

—:o:—

Release Politicals Immediately

CONGRESS SECRETIARY'A APPEALS GOVT

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee has issued a statement saying that he is extremely sorry that various local Governments are not acting in the spirit in which the Delhi Agreement between the Congress and the Government of India was made.

HAIR SPLITTING.

He says:—Undue delay is being made in releasing political prisoners, and what is more, most stringent meaning is sought to be placed on the word "violence" in the agreement. In Bihar even cases of political prisoners convicted under Secton 107 Cr. P. C. and Section 124-A, I.P.C. are still under consideration of the local Government.

It will be impossible for political prisoners to attend Karachi Congress if any further delay is made in their release.

PEACE AND GOOD-WILL.

"My office is daily receiving similar reports from different places in U. P.. In the Frontier Province only a few hundred prisoners are released so far. I trust local Governments will kindly avoid any bitterness and interpret the agreement in a generous spirit in the interest of peace and goodwill."

WELCOME HOME.

Dr. Mahmud has sent a wire to Khan Abdullah Gaffoor Khan and Mr. Yed Lal Badshaw of the Congress Committee of Peshawar who have been just released, welcoming them back to work.—A. P.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL GETS ROUSING RECEPTION FROM BOMBAY PUBLIC

He Is Ill And Looks Older And Was Examined by Dr. Jiwraj Mehta

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning at 8-15 a.m. by the Calcutta Mail. Although the arrival was private, thousands of people gathered at Bori Bunder to welcome him and gave him a rousing reception.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Jawaharlal, his sister Miss Kamala Nehru and his daughter Miss Indu Nehru.

A number of prominent local Congress workers were present at the station to receive him and the platform was thronged by hundreds of men, women and a large number of Congress volunteers long before the arrival of the train. Thousands of others who could not get an entrance to the platform waited outside.

ROUSING RECEPTION.

At five minutes past eight the train steamed in and with it loud cries. of "Bande Mataram" "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai" "Jawaharlal-Ki-Jai" and "Inquilab Zindabad" rent the air for several minutes.

Pandit Jawaharlal was vociforously cheered when he stood at the door of the compartment and bowed to the crowd with folded hands and the usual smile in his face.

MUCH PULLED DOWN.

He looked much pulled down and old. Evidently the rigours of jail life have told upon his health.

He was garlanded by Sjt. K. F. Nariman the president of the B. P. C. C. and Sjt. Nagindas Master.

There was a heavy rush to see him and it was some time before he and the party could come out of the compartment.

As the Congress authorities had decided not to organise any demonstrations, his car drove straight to Mr. Jal Naoroji's place.

Eager crowds who had thronged in their thousands outside the Station followed his car some distance.

STANDS FOR INDEPENDENCE.

This is the first visit of Pandit Jawaharlal to Bombay after the Civil Disobedience movement was started. It will be recalled that Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru was in Bombay in January 1930 and it was she who proposed the Independence resolution on Sunday January 26 at the mammoth meeting held on Chaupatty Sands.

INFORMAL TALKS.

A large number of prominent local Congress workers called upon him at his residence immediately on his arrival and had informal talks with him.

He visited the Congress Free Hospital and the Free Emergency Hospital in the afternoon

NOT WELL.

He spent an hour more in informal talks with prominent Congress workers and discussed various questions of local importance with them.

As both Pandit Jawaharlal and Mrs. Jawaharlal are not keeping well they were examined by Dr. Jivraj Mehta and were also X-rayed.

Pandit Jawaharlal addressed a mammoth meeting in the evening at the Azad Maidan.

This Is Not A Fight For Land But Fight For Freedom.

SARDAR AMONGST BARDOLI PEASANTS

"SPARE MAHATMA FOR THE SERVICE OF THE COUNTRY."

BARDOLI, Mar. 15.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel addressed a large public meeting here this afternoon. He said he desired to come to Bardoli when the Civil Disobedience movement was in progress but Government did not allow him. He had heard about their hardships with pain while he was in jail but he could not share their hardships.

1921 PLEDGE NOT FULFILLED.

The pledge taken by Bardoli in 1921 had not yet been fulfilled. They had suffered loss of crops but not the loss of men. The farmers could easily retrieve the loss of crops. Those who had lost their lands would regain them. They would get power within six months when all their lands would be returned to them.

NOT A FIGHT FOR LANDS BUT FOR FREEDOM.

This was a fight for not a few acres of land but for the freedom of the whole country. This was not the time to make an account of their losses. They had gained reputation throughout the country.

Concluding Mr. Patel said they should rest satisfied with the 'darshan' of Mahatma Gandhi. He (Mr. Patel) would tell them what they had to do. They had learnt for 15 years from Mahatma Gandhi and now they should spare him for the service of the country.

Purses were then presented to Mahatma Gandhi who did not address the meeting.—A. P.

MAHATMA VISITS "HIJRATIS"

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARDOLI, March 15.

Mahatmaji after arrival at Bardoli passed his hours with busy People from distant villages poured in numbers all Saturday night and the Swaraj Ashram where Mahatmaji is put up remained crowded. It may be noted that this ashram was in possession of the police and handed to the samiti only last Thursday. In the morning of the day Mahatma visited umrakh, a village near Bardoli where peasants had emigrated.. On his return Gandhiji consulted some workers and leaders of the district and explained how they would have to work in future. Though the meeting was to be held at 12/30 people assembled three hours before. Batches of women and men singing songs passed through the roads on their way to the meeting.

FRENCH VILLAGES DESTROYED

—:o:—

More In Danger

LONDON, March 14.

Reuter message from Chambery says that village Chatelard, which two centuries ago was destroyed by a landslide and thirty years ago by fire, is once again threatened with destruction.

During the past two days, a series of landslides have been occuring over large area of hillside on Bauges Massif, near Aixles-bains.

Two small villages have already been destroyed and Chatelard and number of others are threatened. Landslides are due to earth becoming sodden with melting snow.

Despite fact that many houses have been destroyed, no lives have yet been lost, thanks to the precautions taken to evacuate buildings in danger zone.—Reuter's Wireless.

—:o:—

AUDIT FEES ON AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL

Poona C. Co-operative Bank Protests.

POONA, March 15.

The board of directors, Poona Central Co-operative Bank, protests against the recent Government order directing the levy of audit fees of annas two per cent. on the working capital of all agricultural societies as calculated to retard the progress of societies supervising unions and of Central Banks and it strongly urges Government to suspend the operation of its orders in this behalf.

ASIATIC LAND TENURE BILL POSTPONED

—:o:—

Indian Agreement To Be Revise

CONFERENCE IN SEPTEMBER.

LONDON, March 14.

Cape Town.—The Government organ "Die Burger" states that preliminary arrangements have been made between Government of India and South Africa for holding a Conference in September in order to revise present Indian Agreement, which will shortly terminate.

In view of the Conference Government has decided to postpone Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill until next year.—Reuter.

SIMON ON GOOD FEELING BETWEEN INDIA & GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

At the Lancastrian Dinner, Sir John Simon urged his hearers to devote themselves to close, careful and sympathetic study of the question of India and Lancashire trade. It was impossible to carry things through to generally desired conclusion if we rested simply in the region of generalities. Only thus could good feeling between East and West be established and confirmed. He personally believed that it could only be accomplished if Britain, as well as India, played her full part.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE'S FEARS ABOUT INDIAN TRADE.

LONDON, March 15.

Important representations have been made to the Government regarding the position of Lancashire trade in India, according to the "Sunday Times", which says that a new agreement is broadly speaking expected to bring progressive improvement.

There is, however, considerable doubt whether boycott will not merely give way to such effective preference for Indian goods as will amount to very much to same thing.—Reuter.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

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M.

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(Sd.) S. V. MUKERJEA,
Census Commissioner,
Baroda State.
A 2681

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NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for stores required for the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1931.

Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned; sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops on or before 23rd March 1931, till 12 noon.

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) W. E. G. SOLOMON,
Director.
Sir J. J. School of Art.
Bombay 13th March, 1931.
2680

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s. s. "Honolulu Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 14th March, 1931. from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA. Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

PROCLAMATION OF SALE BY SHERIFF OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

—:o:—

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

—:o:—

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1232 of 1922.

Pir TRIVENINATH GURU JAIMALNATH, of Trimbak Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2.) BHABHUTINATH DEVINATH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bandra for themselves and all other members of the Bhek Bara Panth ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) SHANKARNATH BALAKNATH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, now absconding (residence not known) (2.) SWAMY KESHAVANAND SARASWATI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar without the Fort and (3.) KUNVER GIRJESHWAR SARANSING of Allahabad Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Allahabad, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem Babu Bhagwatiprasad Sing Mathuraprasadsing formerly an Inhabitant of Allahabad but now residing at Jaunpore in the United Provinces a landed proprietor at present temporarily residing at Walkeshwar without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

And

Kunver Girjeshwar Sarangsingh of Allahabad Hindu Inhabitant residing at Allahabad a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem Babu Bhagwatiprasadsingh Mathuraprasadsingh formerly an Inhabitant of Allahabad but now residing at Jaunpore in the United Provinces a landed proprietor at present temporarily residing at Walkeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff to Counterclaim.

vs.

(1.) BHABHUTINATH DEVINATH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bandra for himself and all other members of the Bhek Bara Panth. 2. Shankarnath Balaknath of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant now absconding (residence not known) and 3. Swamy Keshavnand Saraswati of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Walkeshwar without the Fort of Bombay Defendants to Counter Claim.

And

Messrs: DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO., Attorneys at Law having their office at 23 Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay Applicants.

vs.

(1.) PIR TRIVENINATH GURU JAIMALNATH, of Trimbak Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Pydhowni, outside the Fort and (2.) BHABHUTINATH DEVINATH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bandra for themselves and all other members of the Bhek Bara Panth. .... Clients.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above suit on the 23rd day of November, 1928, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the abovenamed clients and all other members of the Bhek Bara Panth the plaintiffs and clients abovenamed to pay to the applicants the sum of Rs. 14,636-3-8 being the balance of their taxed costs and it was further ordered that in default of such payment the applicants be and they were at liberty to attach and sell the right title and interest of the abovenamed clients and all other members of the Bhek Bara Panth the plaintiffs and clients respectively in their property at Walkeshwar Banganga described in the schedule of the decree herein, dated 21st day of September, 1926, or any other property belonging to the said Bhek Bara Panth in British India and it was further ordered that they should also pay to the applicants their costs when taxed and noted in the margin of the said order.

AND WHEREAS by an alias Warrant of Sale, dated the 16th day of February, 1931, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right title and interest of the Plaintiffs and clients in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 2|7235 and Cadastral Survey No. 217 Malabar Hill Division and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Mlnekji Jethabhai Vardhman, on or towards the West by the property of Sir Aga Khan, on or towards North by the Property of Sir Aga Khan, on or towards the South by the property of Revagar Kuverji bearing Cadastral Survey No. 209.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 7th day of April, 1931, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale Dated 16th February, 1931, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiffs and clients in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—claim of the Bombay Municipality for Rs. 1,745-13-0.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said plaintiffs and clients to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Plaintiffs and clients have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned applicants have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 5th day of March, 1931.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. DIKSETT MANEKLAL AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Applicants.
2670

Public Notices.

NOTICE

—:o:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that six certificate for 6 ordinary shares Nos. 16895, 10008, 8766, 6677, 10009 and 13404 of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Suleman Jivabhoy Sherdiwala have been lost or mislaid.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

ISMAIL SULEMAN SHERDIWALA

Successor in respect of the 3 shares Nos. 10008/9 and 13404
Opposite Hasanjee Sab's Tehra.
Haripura, SURAT.
March 1931.
R 4568

SURABALLI
KASAVA
THE GREAT
HEALTH RESTORER

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY A DOONGRI STREET (KHADAK).

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1487 of 1930 (Dawoodbhai Gulamhussein vs. Kulsumbai, widow of Gulamhussein Cassum and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's order dated the 9th January, 1931, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax Tenure land together with the dwelling house erected thereon situate at Doongri Street (Khadak) admeasuring about 335 sq. yards, bearing Collector's old No. 621, New No. 2885, Old Survey No. 1247, 1/1248, New Survey No. 3152, Cadastral Survey No. 1735, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2984 (2), Street No. 257-284-190 Doongri Street and bounded on the East by Doongri Street, on the West by Samuel Street, on the North by the property formerly of Goolam Husse Tayja and now of Haji Allarkhia Nathoo and on the South by the property of Sulejealli Cassambhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dayalji and Dipchand, Attorneys, for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

—:o:—

AUCTION SALE OF HOPPER GRAB DREDGER "PHOLAS" AND 3 STEAM LAUNCHES "LEDA"; "PRINCESS"; AND WITCH.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell for breaking up by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 24th March 1931 at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at the Port Trust Stores Yard Mazagaon, the abovementioned vessels now lying off the Port Trust Workshops Mazagaon.

For further particulars and inspection of vessels apply to the Mechanical Superintendent Bombay Port Trust Work Shops Mazagaon.

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Trade & Finance

GOVERNMENT & IMPERIAL BANK BORROW.

Decline In Gold Prices

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWING

(From Our Special Correspondent.):—

BOMBAY, March 13.

MONEY

Stringent conditions prevailed in the money market and borrowers paid as much as 6 1|2 per cent for all funds. It was felt that Government would discontinue the sale of three months and treasuries and this accounts for the large sale of intermediate bills and the resultant money position. Total sales of this week aggregated Rs. 706,25 lacs, while maturities amounted to Rs. 413 lacs. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Bank has declined by Rs. 253 lacs. Government have borrowed Rs. 4 croros for Ways and Means from the Imperial Bank and the Bank in its turn has borrowed Rs. 2 crores against Inland bills. Following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 5-1|4 per cent. two to three months 5 1|2 per cent; four months 5 1|4 per cent and six months 5 per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 6th March 1931 shows a decline of Rs. 119.73 lacs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 8,43,31,000 as compared with Rs. 16.65 crores at this time last year. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 81.30 lacs, Rs. 100.39 lacs and Rs. 48.17 lacs respectively. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 10.20, a decrease of 1.38 per cent under last week. Government deposits have fallen by Rs. 266.79 lacs to Rs. 6.81 crores, probably due to the beginning of the month requirements and payment for maturing treasuries, while other deposits have increased by Rs. 22.94 lacs to Rs. 73.11 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET

Gilt-edged stocks were generally steady and there was a sharp rise in the price of 3 1|2 per cent. Paper on bear covering and some investment buying and the price reached Rs. 64, but closed at Rs. 63|13 5 per cent. 1929|47 and 1939|44 loans continue fair demand probably on account of purchases for sinking fund and are quoted at Rs. ing ... respectively. 94|4 and Rs. 94|4 ... anced 5 per cent 1945|55 loan advanced from Rs. 100|2 to Rs. 101|8, and 1933 and 1935 loans are placed pectively. 6 per cent short- at Rs. 99|8 and Rs. 95|5 redated bonds due 1931 and 1932 kept steady at Rs. 100|4 and Rs. 101|- while 1933|36 bonds are quoted at one anna premium. 4 per cent 1960|70 loan maintained the level of Rs. 73|3 and 1934|37 of Rs. 88|6. 4 1|2 per cent 1955|60 loan improved to Rs. 82|12 and 1934 bonds to Rs. 94|6.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine, six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 10th March. Total amounts offered were Rs. 35,50,000, Rs. 9,00,000 and Rs. 282,25,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months at Rs. 96|3 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97|4 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98|6|6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98|6|3 received approximately 35 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 34,50,000, Rs. 9,00,000 and Rs. 1,56,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, and three months bills were Rs. 5|1|1, Rs. 5|8|0 and Rs. 6|6|2 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 11th to Monday the 16th March at Rs. 97|4|6 and Rs. 98|7|0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from 5th to 9th March 1931 amounted to Rs. 39,00,000 and Rs. 4,67,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine, six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 17th March 1931. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Thursday the 19th March 1931 and othe conditions are as usual.

PAPER CURRENCY

The Paper Currency return of the 7th instant shows an increase of Rs. 177.14 lacs in notes in circulation which now stands at Rs 158.30 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have declined by Rs. 39.32 lacs to Rs. 115.70 crores and by Rs. 11.89 lacs to Rs. 6.46 crores respectively. Gold coin has also gone down by Rs. 1.02 lacs to Rs. 23.75 crores. Securities in India are up by Rs. 29.37 lacs and the item of internal bills show Rs. 2 crores borrowed by the Imperial Bank under the Paper Currency Act. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 92.17 as against 93.55 a week ago.

EXCHANGE

Very steady conditions characterised sterling exchange with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-13|16d. and buyers at 1s. 5-7|8d. although some business passed at 1|5 27|32. Export bills were showing both here and in Calcutta, but the main strength was the money position and re-sales by speculators. At the higher levels the tone is hesitant as the market expects that Government will invite tenders for the purchase of sterling. In the forward market the following rates obtained upto 15th April 1 s. 5-25|32d. 15 to 30th April 1s. 5-3|4d., May 1s. 5-23|32 and June to August 1s. 5-11|16.

The dollar sterling quotation was steady at about dollars 4.85-13|16. French francs depreciate to 124.15. The Belga and the Italian lira also eased and are quoted at 34.85 and 92.75 respectively.

A communique of the Dy. Controller of Currency states that the remittances to the Home Treasury for the week ending 7th March 1931 amounted to £7,740, the whole of which was on account of sales of sterling. The total remittances to the Home Treasury since April last amounted to 14,122,826 of which £5,733,626 were for meeting sales of sterling.

GOLD

The price of gold declined further and the market tendered large quantities of the metal to the Mint at its buying price of Rs. 21|3|10 nett. Large stocks in addition to those with banks and bullion dealers had been held up by speculators in the hope of a rise in the price in the event of a change in the rupee-ratio. Since however, it has been once again made plain by the Finance Member that a change in the ratio is unthinkable, the holders are nervous and are rapidly liquidating their stocks. The up-country demand on the other hand continues very slack and in point of fact some quantities of the metal are coming from up-country for sale in the local market. Total stocks including the holdings of speculators and traders and excluding the reported tender of about 3 1|2 lacs tolas to the Mint are estimated at about 3 lacs tolas. It may be pointed out that an accurate estimate of gold stocks in Bombay is very difficult since large quantities are generally held by private individuals. The price of sovereigns was almost unchanged during the week, ready being quoted at Rs. 13|8|3 and delivery 1st April at Rs. 13|8|9. The quotation for gold in London after declining to 84s. 10 3|4d. closed at the opening level of 84s. 11-1|2. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21|3|9 and Rs. 21|3|6 for ready, Rs. 21|5|0 and Rs. 21|4|0 for 7th April settlement and Rs. 21|6|0 and Rs. 21|5|0 for 4th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring in £32,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £72,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 9,20,000 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ 2,500.

SILVER

The buoyant tone that prevailed in the silver market during the early part of the week gave way to a quieter feeling towards the end. London and Shanghai had been rising on bear covering and some improvement in the export trade in China. The quotation in London rose from 13d. to 13-15|16d. per standard ounce ready, and the Shanghai tael improved to 1s. 4d. and the price in the local market increased from Rs. 42|12 to Rs. 44|11 per 100 tolas. Ready towards the end the price weakened on rumours emanating from the Far East that the Government of India were negotiating sales of silver with China banks through London. The position of silver in India is such as would encourage no fresh imports since stocks in the principal centres are very large. In Bombay the stocks are estimated at 12,500 bars, while the daily off take including that for settlement is 150 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 44|11 and Rs. 42|12 for ready; Rs. 40|1 and Rs. 38|4 for 9th March settlement and Rs. 40|5 and Rs. 38|8 for 7th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £71,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about 84,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 52 bars and Rs. 113,836 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £8,000.

SHARES

Prices on the Stock Exchange were fairly steady at the opening, but there was a slight re-action towards the enid particularly in cotton mill shares on weaker cotton prices and unloading by bulls. The following are the fluctations in some of the leaders: Bombay Dyeing Rs. 730-721|4; Century Rs. 277|8-271|4; Central India Rs. 392|8-288|12; Crescent Rs. 83|2-83|12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 425-415; Indian Bleaching Rs. 133|12-138|12; Indore Malwa Rs. 367|8-368|4; Kohinoor Rs. 158|12-155; New Great Rs. 186|4-182|8; Pearls Rs. 265-257|3; Simplex Rs. 77|8; and Swadeshi Rs. 303|12-300.

The miscellaneous section was dull and neglected. Tata Iron Ordys. were slightly better at Rs. 26|12, while Defds. were unchanged at Rs. 282|8, and Tata Hydros at Rs. 11|14. Tata Power shares eased from Rs. 475 to Rs. 473|12. Alcock shares are quoted at Rs. 174|6 and Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 475. Bombay Trams kept steady at Rs. 120 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 181|4. Bundi Cement shares improved to Rs. 14|4 and Indian Cements to Rs. 186|4. Katni Ordys. are quoted at Rs. 156|4 with defds. at Rs. 593|12.

Imperial Bank shares show no change at Rs. 1070 with Contributories at Rs. 266|4. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 84|8xd. and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 15.

The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., have published their annual accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1930. It is pointed by the Chairman that the mill industry during the year passed through very difficult times on account of the depression in commodity prices and the consequent reduced demand for cloth and yarn. The Profit and Loss account for the year shows a credit balance of Rs. 5,12,577|2|9 of which Rs. 3,10497|8 went towards wiping of loss incurred in the previous year thus leaving a net balance of Rs 2,02,079|10|9. It may be pointed out that no depreciation was provided in either 1929 or in 1930.

The Company propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 25|- per share, absorbing Rs. 6,27,450 by drawing the amount from Equilisation of Dividend account, the current year's profit being short of the Dividend paid.

This conclusively proves how the Cotton Mills in the City of Bombay suffered in the past year.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 11.

The Truce between the Government and the Congress is now a certainty and her terms relating thereto have been now a public property and they are considered generally satisfactory by the Trade. It has been indeed very surprising to Trade that soon after the settlement a reaction has set in in many markets and prices have gone down to some extent all round in spite of the expected improvement. So far as the yarn market is concerned there has been a definite reaction aggravated by the sharp decline in prices of raw materials and absence of satisfactory demand particularly in Indian yarns. As a result prices have given way during the week to the extent of 1/4 to 1/2 anna per lb. and as was in declining prices the off take is considerably affected and consuming districts have been naturally adopting once again the policy of wait and see. In our opinion the reaction was almost due after a rapid improvement in prices during the last few days and perhaps the reaction is most welcome because it will strengthen and make the general condition of Yarn Trade more healthy when weak holders will leave off their holdings at lower prices. In all possibilities a material decline from now onwards does not seem probable but it is very likely that for some time to come there may be some slight decline in prices. Reports from consuming districts are all slack and not very encouraging and whilst the previous supplies do not go into consumption further large buying will not be in evidence. It will therefore take about two three weeks before the improvement will be in sight and in the meantime we expect prices fluctuate within narrow limits. The undertone is definitely weak at present but the future course of the market is not at all gloomy.

ENGLISH YARNS:—Dealers are afraid of placing any forward orders and prices in stock have declined.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS:—Market remains steady and prices are unchanged. Several orders have been placed for cheap grade yarns with Continental makers and naturally they will affect the wellknown qualities. Arrivals are also large and is doubtful whether the expected increase corresponding to the increase in duty will be realised for some time to come. It is reported that the weavers in consuming districts find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet particularly because their cloth fetches very low prices even yet.

JAPANESE YARNS:—The undertone is weak and the prices have declined to a limited extent. Forward business is in small lots only.

INDIAN YARNS:—There has been a lull in the Yarn Trade in general by way of reaction and it will take much further time before definite improvement takes place. The dealers and consumers have been holding some cheap lots previously purchased and naturally it will take some further time before the cheap yarns go into consumption. The cotton market is also reacting and there has been some loss of confidence amongst the Trade in the cotton prices at the moment. On the whole however the undertone is healthy and the general feeling in Trade is quite hopeful.

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TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Sugar Industry was referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry in May last year. The following are some of the recommendations of the Board to grant protection to sugar industry:

The present depression in the Sugar industry throughout the world has been brought about by an excess of production over consumtion and by a large increase in the stocks held by producers in the principal sugar manufacturing countries. This has been accentuated by the restriction of the available free market for sugar consequent on tariff arrangements in various countries.

Prices in India follow generally the course of world prices. Notwithstanding the steady increase in the revenue duty from 5 per cent. in 1916 to Rs. 6 per cwt. in March 1930, the price of sugar in India has been steadily falling.

As a result of recent imports of Java "gur" and the manufacture of imitation "gur" from imported sugar it is found that the position of the "Gur" industry may be threatened.

CASE FOR PROTECTION.

We are satisfied that the three conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission are fulfilled by the Sugar industry and that a case for protection has been established.

We consider that the agricultural aspect of the case for protection is the most important. It is essential in the national interests that the area under sugarcane should not diminish and that a fresh outlet should be provided for cane by encouraging the expansion of the White Sugar industry. Unless steps are taken to develop the White Sugar industry a disastrous slump in the "gur" market is probable which will seriously affect the agricultural classes, disorganise the agricultural system and involve the abandonment of better cane cultivation in large areas.

The khandsari system of sugar manufacture is of great importance in the Rohilkhand tract of the United Provinces. Both from the point of view of constituting an outlet for cane and also to ensure the position of cultivators of cane in Rohilkhand, it is desirable to secure the continuance of this branch of the industry.

It is recommended that steps should be taken to reduce the cost of production of "gur" particularly in Bombay and Madras by the improvement of methods of cultivation and by the introduction of improved varieties of cane after investigation at the Research Station at Coimbatore.

BOUNTIES NOT FEASIBLE.

Any scheme of bounties is on administrative grounds impracticable. If khandsari manufacturers were included in the scheme, it would be impossible to devise machinery for assessing and checking the bounty. If the khandsari industry were excluded from the scheme, central sugar factories would be given an unfair advantage over this branch of the industry.

We propose therefore that the assistance given should be by way of duty. In order to enable the industry to face initial difficulties and to safeguard the position of the manufacturer of indigenous sugar by the bel method in Rohilkhand we propose that for the first seven years the duty should be fixed at Rs. 7-4-0 per cwt. and for the remaining period at Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt. The total protection thus granted would be approximately the same as would result from the imposition of a duty of Rs. 6-9-3 for the whole period of protection.

We recommend that the period of protection should be for 15 years.

Since agreement regarding export quotas appears to have been arrived at by the leading sugar producing countries, we have with some hesitation decided to recommend no further immediate increase in duty beyond the protectibe duty already recommended. We recommend that should the present international negotiations for stabilisation of prices fail or should market prices in Calcutta in the future fall below Rs. 4 without duty, a further duty of 8 annas per cwt. should immediately be imposed.

The level of duty now proposed is not higher than that which other countries consider necessary in view of the great importance of the sugar industry.

The price which is expected to result from the proposed duty is not much in excess of the prewar price and is less than the price at which sugar has been sold in India in any year between 1915 and 1928.

Protection is unlikely to affect seriously the industries using sugar.

We would recommend a grant of not less than Rs. 10 lakhs annually to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for this purpose. If our scheme of protection is accepted we consider that legislation should be introduced making it compulsory for sugar factories to submit such returns or information as may be called for by the Governor General in Council or any officer authorised by him in this behalf.

We consider that the scale for cane payment recommended by the Indian Sugar Committee, namely a sliding scale based on price for cane equal to half the price of sugar manufactured from it subject to a minimum of 6 annas per maund is generally suitable. But in the first years of protection we consider that this should be increased by one anna per maund.

We do not recommend investment by Government in shares of sugar companies but we would have no objection to the grant of loans by Government should such form of assistance appear in this able in any particular instance.

REPRESENTATION OF INTEREST[S] INDIAN

Attention is drawn to the recommendations contained in the re- paragraph 292 of the Fiscal Commission's Report that if the industry is declared protected, steps should be taken as early as possible to ensure that the conditions suggested by the Fiscal Commission are fulfilled by Sugar companies engaged in the industry.

Fair representation of Indian interests on the Directorate and opportunity for Indian investors to subscribe to the share capital of new companies should be secured by such means as Government may consider practicable in the circumstances of the Sugar industry.

We would suggest that no loan, grant subsidy or other facility should be offered to any sugar factory which has not complied with these conditions.

The report is signed by Mr. A. E. Mathias President, Messrs. J. Matthai, and Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, members and Mr. G. S. Bozman, Secretary.

BOMBAY SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, March 11.

Messrs. S. G. Shah & Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

We have to report rather a quiet market with small fluctuations during the week, the demand being restricted in spot sugars owing to large stocks everywhere as stated in our previous report. There was also some pressure of sale by those people who were holding sugars with a view to benefit on rise in Duty and a generally quiet but steady tone prevailed in the market. The prices on the whole show a loss of about 1d. ii spot in Jaba Sugar and a gain of 1d. per cwt. on March position. The difference between the value of the Russian sugars and the Java sugare is being narrowed and it is now quoted about three annas per cwt., in spot sugars. So far as the forward positions are concerned however there is a big difference of about seven annas per cwt., because the buyers are afraid of a further increase in Duty on these Sugars by annas eight per cwt., and they are waiting to see the development in the Budget discussions by the Legislative Assembly. The Turnover during the week was very much restricted and consisted mostly in spot sugars the prominent Sellers being one of the Commission Houses who are reported to have sold about 300 tons at Rs. 12/10 per cwt., delivery on the 15th inst. and 500-600 tons at Rs. 12-11 to 12-1 per cwt delivery by the end of this month. There was very little interest shown in the foregn positions and teh prices in Java are much above the parity prohibiting any business at present. The holders of Russian Sugars for forward deliveries are not inclined to make sales at present pending the final decision about the further probable increase of annas eight per cwt., in Duty. Moreover as the dealers are holding sufficient stocks to last for a few weeks henceforth no buying interest will be predominent until most of these stocks are finished.

In Foreign Markets, New York Terminals report a fall of 6 points in spot and a gain of 1 to 2 points in forwards. London reports a loss of about 1 1/2d. in whites alround and a gain of 1/4 to 1/2d. per cwt., in Raws Java market is reported unchanged without anything doing and with a steady undertone. The Terminal Market are maintained and it is reported that Mr. Chad tourne has already left for Europe and is is rumoured that the proposed schemes will now be finally passed by the Prominent interests in sugar thus achieving the final results after a long trouble and discussions.

Calcutta and Karachi report steadier markets in spot with a gain of about 3d. in the former and about 2 1/4d. in the latter. The forward positions are however neglected.

We do not look for any important fluctuations in the immediate future and we therefore continue to advise moderate purchases on all setbacks particularly in spot with a view to liquidate the same on rallies which are likely to come occasionally.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

BOMBAY, March 13.

The Sugar Market remained very quiet during the week and the prices went down by about 1 to 1 1/2 Annas. There is no immediate prospect of rise in prices but the future seems to be rather hopeful.

Governments of those countries which took part in Brussel's Conference are trying to make arrangements for stablising the price of sugar in accordance with the scheme of Mr. Chadbourne. Java is likely to pass the law for the provision of export Licenses and to restrict plantations. The Chadbourne Schhme is likely to materialise to a very great extent and some thing definite will be known when those who have joined in the Chadbourne scheme meet again at Cannes this month.

As for competition of Russian Sugar, looking to the latest figures there remains very little to be feared from that source. Mr. Litch had estimated the output of Russian Sugar at 2 million tons. The Russian information Bureau put that figure to 17,50,000 tons. But now according to one Java report, it is definitely known that the Russian output is not more than 16,35,000 tons. These are indications which forebode good future of the Sugar Market. The Stock will decrease and the demand is sure to come sometime after raising the tone of the market. Some people expect a further increase of As. 8 per cwt. in duty on Sugar and this was adversely affected forward business.

The following are the highest and the lowest rates during the week:—

JAVA SUGAR

Ready Rs. 12|10 and Rs. 12|9.
February Rs. 5|3|6 and Rs. 5|3.
February-March Rs. 5-3 and Rs. 5|2|6.
March Rs. 5|3|3 and Rs. 5|2|6.
B. R. B. Ready Rs. 12|12 and Rs. 12|11.
Russian Ready Rs. 12|8 and Rs. 12|6.

Arrivals:- There was no arrival during the week. A steamer of Russian Sugar is due to arrive on the 11th inst. with a cargo of about 70,000 bags and S. S. Risaldar, S. S. Arabia and S. S. Pandit are also expected on the 19th 22nd and 26th inst with a cargo of about 10,000 50,000 and 8,000 of Java Sugar respectively.

OFFTAKE AND STOCK

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags leaving a stock of about 3,50,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|9|6 per cwt.
Shipment February Rs. 5|3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 5|2|6 cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 5|2|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. K. Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12|11|6 per cwt.
Russian Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12|6|6 per cwt.
Shipment February Rs. 4|11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Quiet.

World's Cotton Statistics

CHANGING TREND OF INDIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION

MILL CONSUMPTION & STOCKS

The following figures issued by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association show a decrease in consumption by 843,000 Bales during the six months ending with January 1930, compared with the previous six months ending July 1930. While comparing consumption with same period ending January 1930 it shows a big drop of 2,133,000 bales owing to abnormal trade depression which swept the cotton textile industry throughout the world. However even these disappointing figures one can see that comparative cheapness of Indian cotton has not acected the rate of consumption. This is mainly due to poor holding power of our cotton growers as a result of ruinous Exchange policy.

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

Estimated total world's cotton Mill consumption for the half year ending 31st January 1931 with previous figures for comparison on basis of Spinners' returns made to the International Cotton Federation.

(In 1000's).

	Half year ending 31st Jan. 1931	Half year ending 31st July 1930	Half year ending. 31st Jan. 1930
American	5,278	5,940	7,083
E. Indian	3 013	3,102	2,985
Egyptian	394	435	502
Sundries	2,479	2,530	2,632
Total	11,164	12,007	13,202

MILL STOCKS.

Estimated total world's cotton Mill stocks on [illegible] February 1931 with previous figures for comparison, on basis of Spinners' returns made to the International Cotton Federation. (In 1000's).

	On 31st Jan. 1931	On 31st July 1930	On 31st Jan 1930
American	2,427	1,985	2,742
E. Indian	1,212	1,667	1,173
Egyptian	202	237	224
Sundries	745	548	792
Total	4,586	4,437	4,931

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N. DATTA, Bombay

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

1-45 p.m.—Gramophone Records.
7-0 p.m.—Sonibai Mulgaoker's vocal music.

—:o:—

MAHATMA GANDHI IN VILE PARLE.

The President, Swayamsevak Mandal, Mahatma Gandhi Reception Committee, Vile Parle, writesff—

To facilitate the work of Mahatma Gandhi Reception Committee, of the Bombay Suburban District, a Volunteer Mandal has been formed, workers in the various suburbs have already been approached to form batches of eleven each and inform the Mandal. We hereby invite applications from Volunteers desirous of rendering help request them to correspond with the undersigned before the 16th inst. Volunteers male or female are to be in khaddar, and the former must know some drilling also.

"RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA" MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of women will be held on Monday (16th inst.), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Madavbag, C. P. Tank Road.

MR. PHADKE'S DISCLAIMER

Mr. G. K. Phadke, the acting President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

"My attention has been drawn to a pamphlet entitled, 'Kamkari Vargala Vinanti' which is signed among many by Mr. V. B. Purandare as representing the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. I am to say that G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has nothing to do with this pamphlet, and Mr. V. B. Purandare had no right to put his signature on the pamphlet on behalf of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union."

MRS. GAWADE.

With reference to the paragraph under the heading of "Indore Notes" regarding Mrs. M. Gawade, we are asked to state that she is not going to Europe at State expense.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS SAMITEE.

Under the auspices of above Samitee there will be a meeting on Tuesday the 17th at 8-30 p.m. in Bharat Sewa Mandali's Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Pupala, to elect the delegates for the Karachi Congress.

Election Of Delegates In "D" Ward

As already announced the election of the two delegates will take place to-morrow, the 16th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in Congress House in a public meeting of the jail-returned Congress members of the ward.

The nominations duly proposed and seconded for these elections should reach the office before 10 a. m. (S. T.) to-day (Monday). No application will be entertained after that date and time.

DR. N. H. HARDIKAR'S VISIT TO CITY.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Secretary General of Hindustani Seva Dal was expected to be in Bombay on Saturday but owing to pressure of Provincial and Central office work he has postponed his coming. He is expected to be in Bombay by 22nd instant en route for Karachi.

DELEGATES' ELECTION TO KARACHI CONGRESS

Sjt. Dixit's Candidature.

Sjt. Umashankar Dixit is standing as a candidature for election from the C Ward General Constituency as a Delegate for the Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress

SHAUKAT ALI IN BOMBAY

Taken In Procession

Mr. Shaukat Ali arrived in Bombay on Sunday by the Punjab Mail. He was received at the Victoria Terminus by several Khilafat workers and a large number of Muslim volunteers belonging to different volunteer organisations.

He was taken in a procession from Bori Bunder to the Khilafat House in Love Lane (Mazagaon). The procession passed through Crawford Market, Abdul Rahman Street Bhendi Bazar, J. J. Hospital, Play House, Foras Road, and Sankli Street. Mr. Shaukat Ali was seated in a horse carriage with Maulana Mohamed Irfan. He was profusely garlanded and several hundreds of Muslims joined in the procession.

It will be recalled that Mr. Shaukat Ali sailed from Bombay on October 4, 1930 with his brother the late Maulana Mahomed Ali who was a delegate to the R. T. C. He left London with Maulana Mahomed Ali's dead body burried it in Jerusalem and then visited several Islamic countries and returned in the first week of March to India. He landed Karachi and went direct to Delhi where he saw Gandhiji.

It is understood that he is again going to Delhi after three or four days to participate in the negotiations for settling the Hindu-Muslim question.

GRAND GENERAL RALLY OF HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

Picturesque Demonstration On Sunday.

MRS. RAMIBHEN KAMDAR TAKES THE SALUTE.

Bombay, Mar. 15.

The first rally of the Hindustani Seva Dal, after the Truce was held on the Govalia Tank Maidan on Sunday at 7 a.m. when all the volunteers men and women had mustered strong.

Mrs. Ramibehn Kamdar, ex-president of the Bombay "War Council" and ex-president of Dal, Messrs. Abidally Jafferbhai, and R. R. Divakar, the president of the Karanatak Provincial Congress Committee were present. After the introduction of the office-bearers by Mr. S. V. Sovani to leaders, the National song was sung. All the leaders present, then inspected the Dal.

Sjt. Abidally then addressed the volunteers. He said, "when we started Hindustani Seva Dal camp at Matunga with 80 volunteers, we never thought that Seva Dal would give such a splendid account of itself in the fight. The Seva Dal has played its best part in the fight, and it has grown to its present force very successfully.

I wish Seva Dal will organise in these days of 'leave' (truce) and will work more enthusiasticaly in the future fight, if we have to cotinue it.

Sjt. Divakar said that he was together and put it before the glad glad to find the disciplined and esprit de corps of the Dal volunteers. He wished them every success in their attempts. In Karnatak he must admit most of the credit must go to Hindustani Seva Dal

Mrs. Ramibhen Kamdar said, "I am glad to see you here after a long time. Now you have enough time before you to reorganise the forces and I hope will take this opportunity and work. I have to request the Sevika Dal to be perfect and take a better lead in the next fight by working always in co-operation. From the Gowalia Tank Maidan the Dal marched in perfect displined order to the Congress House where the Dal members dispersed.

OFFICIAL BREACH OF TRUCE.

Many Political Prisoners Still Not Released.

MR. NARIMAN'S WARNING.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman has issued the following statement:—

Although there was a very strong feeling, even after the truce, against the presentation of addresses to the outgoing and incoming Viceroys, still as a matter of strict discipline, and to avoid the slightest suspicion of breach of faith on our part, the Congress Nationalists party has decided to act according to the definite instructions and opinion of Mahatma Gandhi. We could have easily argued that this was a local civic matter and had nothing to do with All-India politics and not strictly covered by the truce terms. Addresses to the Viceroys and Governors have always been opposed by our party both as a matter of principle as well as on merits; but in view of the special circumstances of the present situation we have deemed it advisable to respect the views of Mahatmaji and restrain our personal feelings and views and refrain from participating in this proceedings. The citizens of Bombay have sufficiently strongly demonstrated their feelings on this subject and the farce to be enacted in the Corporation has no significance.

GOVT'S BREACH OF FAITH.

Thus while we, on our part, are making every honest endeavour to scrupulously observe the truce terms, as a matter of honour, honesty and discipline, though there is a considerable difference of opinion on the merits of the truce terms, the Government on the other hand are acting in a manner which can justify a charge against them of open breach of faith. There is no justification for detaining in Jail several of our comrades and colleagues who were admittedly and unquestionably convicted of non-violent offences during the course of the campaign. To mention only two instances from our city out of many—Sjts. Ali Bahadurkhan and H. D. Rajah both of whom are convicted of non-violent offences. There are many others whose cases present more glowing instances of similar open breach of faith on the part of our opponents. Mr. Sen Gupta makes a similar complaint about Bengal. As it is there is a strong feeling of discontent and Mahatma Gandhi's task in the ensuing sessions of the Congress is not at all a smooth or easy one.

DELIBERATE.

The extreme section suspects that the discrimination in the case of some is deliberate to weaken the opposition and make the passage of the truce terms in the Congress easier; this unjustified detention would naturally result in preventing them from exercising their elementary rights as Congressmen as they cannot participate in various elections for the ensuing sessions of the Congress.

We may warn the Executive of the Government as well as the Executive of the Congress that unless these Comrades are immediately released and given a fair chance to have their say a certain section of the Congress will be perfectly justified in adopting measures and steps to prevent the holding of the sessions till their release. Then there would be further no moral or legal obligations on our part to observe the truce terms; several cases of deportation under the Foreigners Act present further illustrations of official dishonesty. We cannot also forget the Sholapur martial law prisoners.

If a favourable and peaceful atmosphere is really desired the status quo ante should immediately be restored as the public and particularly the youth are no more in a mood to tolerate official dilly dallying and further delay in the matter may prove disastrous notwithstanding all the efforts of Mahatmaji to the contrary.

MAHATMA'S DUTY!

It is the duty Mahatmaji owes to all his followers still suffering and he should positively refuse to move any further in the matter till the Government on their part duly and honestly carry out their part of the agreement in letter as well as in spirit.

Satyagrahis Who Are Still Rotting In Jails.

Keen disappointment is expressed in Congress circles at the action of the Government of Bombay in not releasing a number of political prisoners who were convicted during the civil disobedience movement for offences not involving violence. It appears that the number of political prisoners detained in jails in the Presidency is not small and this has given rise to a strong agitation in favour of the immediate release of all such prisoners.

REGISTERING A PROTEST.

A number of local Congress workers strongly feel on this question and will place the matter before Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival in Bombay. Failing to obtain redress by an appeal to Mahatma Gandhi some of the Congress workers propose absenting themselves from the next session of the Congress at Karachi as a means of registering their protest.

BROKEN THE TRUCE.

"We would rather go back to the jails than see our comrades still rotting in them" is the attitude of these workers who hold that the Government had not honoured the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin truce which provides the following clause:—

"Those prisoners will be released who are undergoing imprisonment in connection with the civil disobedience movement for offences which did not involve violence other than technical violence or incitement to violence."

THE VICTIMS.

From inquiries it appears that the following persons from Bombay are still detained in jail:—

1. H. D. Raja, undergoing imprisonment in the Yeravda jail, convicted in connection with the activities of the People's Battalion and for Sedition.
2. Ali Bahadur Khan undergoing imprisonment at Nasik Jail, convicted of sedition.
3. Gulam Ahmed Khan undergoing imprisonment in the Visapur jail, also convicted for sedition.
4. Mahomed Sidiq, editor of the Payame Mazdur (Voice of the Workers) undergoing imprisonment at Visapur, convicted of sedition.
5. Dr. V. P. Jani, undergoing imprisonment in the Visapur Jail, convicted for his association with Navjivan Bharat Sabha.
6. Abdul Mazid Hakim, undergoing imprisonment in the Visapur Jail and convicted for sedition.
7. Ratan Dalal, Editor of the "Revolt" undergoing imprisonment in Visapur Jail.
8. M. B. Mirza, Editor of the "Ghadar" now in Yeravda Jail.
9. Gomes undergoing imprisonment at Visapur.
10. Mohanlal, a volunteer, who was arrested on Babu Genoo Day in Bombay who is also at Visapur.

MAHATMA IN BOMBAY.

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following programme of Mahatma Gandhi's engagements during his stay in Bombay.

Monday 16th 5 a.m. (S. T.) Arrival private.

8 p.m. Public meeting at Kamgar Maidan, Parel.

8-30 p.m. Public meeting, Tilak Maidan, Dadar.

Tuesday 17th, 7 a.m. Informal talk with Congress Volunteers at Congress House.

8 to 9 a.m. Talk with Desh Sevikas.

1 to 2 p.m. Private Conferences with various Associations.

2 to 4 p.m. Conference with Millowners and Cloth Merchants.

6 p.m. Citizens Meeting at Azad Maidan.

8 to 9 p.m. Informal talk with Congress Workers at Jinnah Hall.

Wednesday 18th 7 to 10-30 a.m. Meeting and informal talk with workers at Vile-Parle.

Mahatmaji will accept no engagements on Monday since it is his silence day.

To avoid rush at the Labour Meeting it has been arranged that Mahatma Gandhi will address two meetings in the Labour Area to-day (Monday). The first meeting will be at the Kamgar Maidan (Parel) at 8 p.m. (S. T.). The second meeting will be at Tilak Maidan (Dadar) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) the same day.

The workers are requested to regulate their attendance in a manner which will avoid rush and confusion. Workers from Dadar should attend the meeting at Tilak Maidan, while those of Parel should attend the meeting at Kamgar Maidan. The residents of the South of Bombay are requested not to crowd the above meetings as Mahatmaji will address the third meeting at Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening. All are requested to maintain perfect peace and discipline.

Press passes for Congress workers conference must be obtained from B. P. C. C. Office and presented at the Conference.

Press passes for general admission can be obtained at the Congress House.

The public is requested to keep perfect peace and order and obey the volunteers ungrudgingly.

Pandit Jawaharlal In Bombay.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS DURING HIS STAY.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru who is in Bombay on a short visit is observing to-day (Monday) as a rest day and will address two public meetings to-morrow (Tuesday)

8 a.m. (Tuesday) Public meeting, Ghatkopar.

9 p.m. (Tuesday) Public meeting, Dana Bunder.

Sardar & Jawaharlalji - At To-day's Meeting

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Street Sabha a public meeting of women will be held (to-day) Monday at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Madhavbag C. P. Tank Road When Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru will address the meeting.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PUBLIC.

With a view to avoid a repitition of that sad experience, both of Bombay and Ahmedabad when women and children were trampled upon the public is requested to co-operate with the Congress organisation by cmpletely observing the following instructions:—

(1) Men should keep away from the block reserved for ladies.

(2) Ladies must not bring children to the meetings.

(3) Every one must, immediately on reaching the meeting place should squat on the ground and keep squatting until the meeting is over.

(4) Arrangements have been made so that every member of the audience will be able to see and hear Gandhiji distinctly from every part of the maidan.

(5) When Gandhiji comes no one should stand up, move forward or otherwise stir from his spot.

(6) Public must not rush towards the platform to surround Gandhiji.

(7) None should try to touch Gandhiji's feet or be near him.

(8) If the speech is not audible the audience should keep silent or quietly return home.

(9) All the instructions of the volunteers must be implicitly obeyed.

(10) On the dissolution of the meeting, the ladies must be permitted to go first.

KARACHI WITHIN REACH OF SMALL PURSE.

Concession Rates For Visitors

The joint Hon. Secitern B.P.P.C. write:—

The Bombay Provincial Rongress Committee has undertaken to make arrangements of travel for those who intend to go to Karachi for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress. A special Congress steamer, if necessary more than one, will be run between Bombay and Karachi for the convenience such of delegates and visitors. Concession rates have been secured to suit the modest purse. A flat rate of Rs. 13/- per head has been fixed for return passage, while Rs. 3/- additional will cover the food charges, on board.

A special enquiry office in this connection has been opened in the Congress House. All enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary in Charge of "Karachi Congress Arrangements." Special tickets can be had from the Congress House and Swadeshi Bazaar.

"ITS FAME HAS REACHED ME AT NAINI"

—:o:—

Congress President At Free Hospital.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru visited the Congress Free Hospital today and made the following remarks in the Visitors' book.

"The fame of this Hospital reached me even across the high walls of Naini Prison. To-day I have had the opportunity of visiting it myself and seeing the place where so many of our brave men and women, who have taken part in this campaign, have been lovingly cared for.

I can add little to what has already been said by so many in praise of the good work done here. It has been a privilege to visit this Institution and I shall long remember it."

GIRGAUM D. C. C,

—:o:—

Election Of Delegates,

Mr. P. R. Lele, ex-Vice-President, B.P.C.C., writes:—

On Monday, 16th instant, a meeting of those members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee who are released prisoners is announced to be held for electing two delegates to the Karachi session of the Indian National Congress. I am one of these. The meeting is called in the Congress House, of which the present position is publicly known. If even one of the persons, who are entitled to be present at the meeting be prevented from attending either by the disbanded or by the retained volunteers, the meeting will be vitiated. I hope the organisers will take note of this position and take correct steps.

"C" WARD CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

The election for "C" Ward from jail-returned will not take place on the 17th as announced previously owing to Gandhiji's programme. Instead it will take place on the 18th at 8-30 p.m. in Dabholkar's Wadi, (Kalbadevi Road.)

SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting will be held at Upanagar Chhavani, Vile Parle on Wednesday the (18th) at 10-30 a.m. for the election of two delegates from amongst the Jail-returned Satyagrahis. All the Jail-returned Satyagrahis are requested to attend.

A meeting of the District Congress Committee, will be held on Thursday the 19th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, for the final election of the Delegates when all the members are requested to attend.

No Solitary Confinement To H. D. Raja

—:o:—

The following question was put in the Council regarding Mr. Rajah:

1. Mr. M. H. Mehta, (Panch Mahals District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. H. D. Rajah a prisoner in Yervada Jail, was given solitary confinment on or about the the 27th November 1930 and put in the habitual criminals' ward;

(b) if so, for how long the punishment referred to in (a) was continued;

(c) on what date the said punishment terminted and when he was again treated as an ordinary prisoner and not as a habitual criminal?

The Honourable Sir Ernest Hotson: (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SETTLE THE HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's Appeal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the passing of the Independence Resolution at the Lahore Congress, I have been one of those non-Congressmen who clearly saw and anxiously felt that the time had come when the British Government could not conveniently brush aside the claims of growing Indian Nationalism and that, in the interest of peace and goodwill between the two nations, the British Government should make an early demonstration of their resolve to meet India's claims in a large-hearted and liberal spirit. I read the Truce as a demonstration of this resolve on the part of the British Government as represented by the Viceroy. This Truce has put an end to a very tense and difficult situation and has made the Government and the people struggle together instead of against each other.

The Truce is as it should be. India as a whole stands behind it. It is the great achievement of the two great statesmen whose name it bears and is an unmistakable prelude to the still greater achievement of peace and satisfactory settlement at the second Round Table Conference. By this arrangement Lord Irwin has done credit to the name of Britain, and Mahatma Gandhi has justified the implicit faith and confidence reposed in him by the masses of this country.

The discontent and dissatisfaction of a section of youth-Leaguers are at best expression of their opinion that matters have not gone as far as they wished and are an index to patriotic fervour and impatience. Every Indian, and particularly every Indian Mahomedan, will deeply regret the strain in which a leader of Mr. Jinnah's standing has spoken of the subject, but his opinion shows how hopelessly out of touch he is with the realities of the situation in this country.

Between now and the Second Round Table Conference the time is extremely precious, and, whatever Congressmen may or may not do, it behoves every Indian to make a determined effort to discuss and settle once and for all time the much-vexed communal question and bring about true National unity. A highly practical statesman that he is, Mahatma Gandhi has voiced the crying need of the hour on the completion of the Truce and in ringing words appealed "on bended knees" to every Mahomedan Leader to help him to achieve the end.

The opportunity for a successful settlement appears to me to be much brighter at the present moment than ever before. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of the Civil disobedience movement the wisdom or otherwise of the suffering undergone by thousands in pursuance thereof, one thing is certain namely, that in many places the suffering was shared by members of all communities. Hindu, Mahomedan, Sikh, Parsi and Christian. This sense of common suffering and the common gratification at the satisfactory conclusion of the Truce have released an atmosphere thoroughly favourable to a peaceful settlement of the communal question.

As an Indian I feel that a satisfactory solution of this problem should become a settled fact before a new constitution for the country is discussed and decided upon, and I consider that the former will make the way smooth and easy for the latter. This settlement is so imperative for the country's progress that every leader should act with a sense of serious responsibility and feel that failure to make a settlement will amount to a betrayal of the country's cause. The communal dispute is hanging like a dead weight in the way of India's prosperity, and if as Mahatma has appealed the leaders of the various communities meet and settle this question satisfactory, it will be the necessary and fitting prelude to the attainment of India of the position of honour and respect among the countries of the world.—Yours etc.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF PROF. DEODHAR'S SCHOOL

Plea For Including Music In University Curriculum Repeated.

The Fourth Prize Distribution ceremony of Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music was held on Saturday evening at the Wilson College Hall, Chaupatty. It was a large and distinguished gathering lovers of Indian music and sympathisers of the School that had responded to the invitation of Prof. Deodhar. Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan presided.

Mr. K. G. Ghoda, Secretary of the School, welcoming the guests said that the school and its work was now pretty well-known in the city. Prof. Deodhar's Indian Orchestra had entered the "Talkies" and was equally popular in the Cinema also.

Mr. Ghoda repeated his usual plea of getting the subject of Music entered in the curriculum of University studies. He appealed to the authorities to give a formal recognition to the art and to set the official seal on it.

An interesting programme of musical items exclusively by the students of Prof. Deodhar's School was then gone through. Music by Miss Shanta Amaladi, Miss Sumati Oak, Dilruba by Mrs. Savitribai Ugrankar and playing on mandolin by Miss Manak Kabadi was greatly appreciated by the audience.

Mr. H. Evans in his speech said that in India an idea of degradation was associated with Music, and in order to encourage music in this country that idea must disappear.

PROF. DEODHAR'S AMBITION.

Prof. Deodhar declared that the ambition of his School was the gradual development of it into a great institution worthy of being called a College of Indian Music. He also repeated the demand that the University should include Music in its curriculum as a subject of study.

The President congratulated Prof. Deodhar on the success that his School had achieved and assured that if public opinion was properly organised and when Indian Music came into its own the University would not fail to discharge its duty.

PRIZES DISTRIBUTED.

Mrs. Mirza gave away prizes to the successful candidates in the examinations and the interesting programme of the evening ended with a chorus by students..

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Two Replays Decided.

A small crowd turned out to witness the replays of matches drawn earlier in the tourney.

The B. B. C. I. Railway 'B' kept an early lead to beat the Dadar Rangers by one goal scored within 5 minutes of the start. The better side lost, for they monopolised play for the greater portion of the game. Francis, the left full back of the Dadar team, shone for his brilliant defensive work and was the outstanding player on the field.

Another ding-dong struggle saw the Parsee Cyclists win narrowly from the Indian Telegraphs Recreation Club. Both sides were evenly matched and for a time another draw was envisioned. The Cyclists opened the score when Chinoy beat the opposing "goalie" with a hard shot.

D'Cunha soon evened up matters for the Telegraph men. After up and down play in which both goals were visited the Telegraphs went ahead before the half-time whistle.

Fifteen minutes after resumption Pochkhanawala equalised. The last and winning goal came when the game was almost over, Chinoy beating the backs to score with a soft hit.

The teams were:—

Parsee Cyclists: Goal: P. Ragi; backs: Bharucha and Mistry; halves: M. Chinoy, F. Pavri and J. Davar; forwards: E. Baria, S. Pochkhanawala, S. Chinoy, D. Doctor and G. Mistry.

Indian Telegraphs: Goal: Ludlow; backs: Peters and Jones; halves: Lomas, Ferrao, and Soares; forwards: Raleston, Bearcroft, Almeida, D'Souza and D'Cunha.

Referees: B. Davis and Fidgett.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m. G. I. P. Railway Institute v Young Comrades.

5-15 p.m. Customs 'B' v R. I. M. Dockyard.

HAIL, GLOBE CYCLISTS, HAIL!

—:o:—

Your adventures have thrilled the world with joy and amazement. Your exploits will inspire many a poet, minstrel and traveller. Your heroism will impel youths to surmount all obstacles and see new lands. You have proved the fallacy of Rudyard Kipling, when in a moment of racial exultation he sang that:

"East is East, and West is West;
And the twain shall never meet." (?)

Here you are an Easterner and Westerner, arm in arm, encircling the Globe and illustrating the brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God! Hail, friends, hail!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

(The Globe-Cyclist, Scout Davar and his companions are returning to Bombay on Sunday 22nd instant).

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NOTICE TO AGENTS.

The "Bombay Chronicle" SPECIAL NUMBER, which was intended to be published on 22nd instant, will be published on 29th inst.

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THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY MARCH, 16 1931.

IN WHOSE INTERESTS?

—:o:—

In his speech in the debate on India in the House of Commons, Mr. Wedgwood Benn naturally referred to the good effects of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement. But after stating how that settlement had relieved the gloomy prospect which Sir George Schuster apprehended as a result of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Secretary of State somewhat irrelevantly dragged in the question of 'Safeguards' in the new Constitution for India. With misplaced and mistimed propagandist zeal for kindred interests he said: "The importance, both now and under the New Constitution, of the financial stability of India and her credit position cannot possibly be exaggerated in India's own interest, which is that she should maintain the position of confidence she enjoys. The safeguards referred to by the Federal Structure Committee, including the powers of the Governor-General in relation to Currency legislation, are essential and cannot be abated if we are to set up a new constitution with success." It is not clear whether this is the individual view of Mr. Benn or that of the Secretary of State for India speaking on behalf of his Majesty's Government. If it is to any extent the latter, it is strikingly in conflict with the Gandhi - Irwin Settlement, according to which the safeguards discussed at the R. T. Conference were only provisional and not binding on any party, and only such of them would be finally accepted as were proved to be in the interests of India. Mr. Benn seems to have had in his mind the language of the Settlement and the vital qualification of the safeguards, on which Gandhiji insisted. That is why Mr. Benn stresses the point that the R. T. C. Safeguards were in the interests of India herself. But it is not for a non-Indian Secretary of State to determine what is good for India. Nor is it fair to prejudge a questios which is made out to be still an open one and to be decided only at the next sessions of the Round Table Conference.

With the same vehemence with which Mr. Benn now says that the R. T. C. Safeguards are essential and cannot be abated, he declared in the House of Commons a month ago that the Government of India, with the approval of his Majesty's Government, had no intention of changing the 18d. ratio which had become a settled fact with the passage of the Currency Act of 1927 and that Government would maintain this ratio with all the resources at their command. As to what would happen when the constitutional changes outlined in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's Report were given effect to, he referred to the safeguards discussed at the Conference, especially those in connection with currency legislation. In view of this fact it seems more than probable that Mr. Benn's declaration in the House of Commons about the essential character of the safeguards is the declaration of his Majesty's Government. Indeed, as the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association says in a representation to the Government on the latter's recent currency policy, Government seem to have regarded some of the safeguards also as settled facts. Says the Council: "The Council cannot but view with serious apprehension the construction put by the Secretary of State upon the safeguards mentioned in Para 18 of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee Report. Since these safeguards were tentatively accepted at the R. T. C. Government have frittered away India's gold resources by several crores in their attempt to carry out their statutory obligation. My Council submit that the continued depletion of our gold resources will not only render impossible the establishment of a Reserve Bank immediately, but also postpone indefinitely the time when control over currency and exchange can be transferred to a responsible Indian Minister." Government could not be unaware of the process of continued depletion of our gold reserves indefinitely postponing the creation of a Reserve Bank, and of that in its turn postponing the transference of currency and exchange to a responsible Minister. But Britain thinks more of her own interests and of an exchange ratio that helps her than of Indian interests. And if the British Government yet talk of Indian interests being consulted by them first, that is only in keeping with their traditional hypocrisy. Indians will decide for themselves what safeguards, if any, they need in their own interests; and the Congress at any rate will not tolerate any other safeguards which may detract the least from National Freedom. The Liberals, who now make piteous representations to Government, may be more careful in the future in countenancing unreasonable safeguards for vested interests.

THE MEANESS OF IT

—:o:—

To attack a man after his death in a manner which precludes his friends and admirers from effectively replying to the accusation is a piece of journalistic meanness which one hoped not to find in a British paper of the reputation of the "Sunday Times." But so great is the power of acute political animosity that the writer of "Men, Women and Memories" in that journal, after a hostile and sneering obituary notice of Pundit Motilal Nehru, descends to the following. He says: "In London, Motilal Nehru could more than hold his own with the most talented and authoritative counsel at the English Bar, but I have heard a story told of him, in connection with one of those cases, which shows that, despite all his knowledge of our laws, language and literature, he never quite understood the English mentality and ethical code." And then, this scribe superciliously and offensively concludes: "For East is East still; and West is West, in certain essential matters." Had this gross insinuation about him been made during Pundit Motilal's life-time, he would have known how to take this scribe to task. The East has no need to learn from Western journalistic ethics. West is, after all, West.

WELL BEGUN

—:o:—

As was to be expected, Mahatma Gandhi's intention, as revealed in his recent speeches, to tackle the communal problem himself has produced a favourable reaction. The cheery message of Chapra Muslims to Gandhiji is only one of the many instances of the relief and optimism that are now pervading the atmosphere. This is certainly a good beginning and we do not doubt that when the conversations are started in Delhi on the 20th instant under comparatively happier auspices, they are bound to lead to a satisfactory solution. The need of the hour is the maintenance of a mutually accommodating spirit in the interest of the Motherland and common nationality, which, as the Chapra Muslims have pointed out, is bound up with Joint Electorates.

THE PROFESSOR'S DILEMMA.

—:o:—

Prof. Alfred Zimmern is a deep student of constitutional history and international relations and has travelled widely for his historical research. But some of the remarks he made in an address to the Indian Students' Union and Hostel in London at its eleventh annual meeting indicate that he either underrates the cohesive force of Indian nationalism or is anxious that British control over Indian affairs should not disappear because such absence of control would harm British economic interests. "India will never be a nation, but it will be a commonwealth", he told his audience. He also informed the Indian students that "for international reasons it was wished that the term 'British' should also include India"! Why? India would not feel it was a distinct, independent political State if it was not to be classed separatelay in international relations and privileged to speak for itself as a separate State unit.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

"Sir Fazli Husain's address emphasised that greatness of the University lies in the spirit which pervades it, the stimulus which it supplies and the character, interests and enthusiasm which it implants in students".

* * * *

The omission is as obvious as it is serious. But it need not be attributed to Sir Fazli Husain. For, it is inconceivable that he should have excluded communal representation from factors that make for the greatness of a University? Clearly the Associated Press is to blame.

* * * *

Sir John Simon does not like generalities in the matter of good feeling between the East and West specially when it is intimately connected with Lancashire. "He personally believed that it could only be accomplished if Britain, as well as India, played her full part."

* * * * *

This will appear a little like generality. But a more careful examination will reveal the hard concrete of his suggested "full part". It means in the case of Britain, the manufacture of cloth and in the case of India, the complementary aspect is consumption of the cloth.

* * * * *

"Lord Irwin, Mr. Benn and we are all doing our best to get India to understand us"—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. How very true! Has not Mr. Benn just said something about the safeguards?

* * * * *

Mr. Justice Madgaonkar has set aside as "bad in law" a certain order under Sec. 144. Sir James Crerar must wake up and defend his pet section. What about instructing the local Government to issue a ban under Sec. 144 on Mr. Justice Madgaonkar assembling in the High Court and presuming to lay down the law against a sacred law?

* * * * *

The deadliest poison in existence has been discovered in South Africa. Its principal quality is reported to be that it leaves no trace in the organs of its victims. This is good news. Intending—but no; it would be abetting murders.

MEA CULPA.

—:o:—

(BY F. K.)

An Austrian traveller of the keenest sympathies for Indians and their aspirations but given also to the candour of a true and humble Gandhiite, was extremely shocked by the disgraceful incidents at Azad Maidan on the day of celebration of Gandhiji's release when a stupidly delirious crowd were responsible for trampling upon several women with painful results. Nothing that I could say in extenuation of the episode could persuade him to allow that anything short of confession and the severest remorse could possibly atone for the disgrace of that scrimmage on that day of great rejoicing and that the only way to guard against a repetition of such a tragedy would be to see that better public order and organisation became the first concern of those concerned.

Since then Gandhiji himself has uttered a reproof against the Ahmedabad public who were responsible for a no less disgraceful episode recently.

Let Bombay make such poor amends as it can in a frank spirit of "mea culpa" by making sure that every precaution has been taken against any disturbance on any of the occasions when crowds throng to do honour to the Mahatma while he is in Bombay.

WELCOME TO BAPUJI.

—:o:—

Prince of Peace, we welcome you,
With the homage that's your due;
Goodwill that you do persue,
Is our freedom's surest clue.
First in war, you led the crew,
Conquering by methods new;
First in Peace, to you accrue
Honours that will come to few.
War or peace, to Truth most true,
You our hearts with love imbue,
Visioned by your wider view.
Violence we all eschew;
Thick and thin, we will, all through,
Bapuji, e'er follow you.

SEVIKA.

LET 'EM ALONE.

IN DEFENCE OF "POOR INTELLECTUALS."

(BY "CHRONICLER".)

"A constituent Assembly" elected by the exploited masses alone has the right to promulgate the Organic Law of the Free National State. Committees composed of delegates from the organisation of the various exploited classes—workers, peasants, artisans, small traders, employees, poor intellectuals shall be brought into being in the course of the struggle for enforcing their respective party's immediate demands (minimum wages, eight hours day, reduction of rent and taxes, liquidation of the poor peasants' indebtedness, control of usury, unemployment relief, freedom of press, speech and associations, etc.).

When the country will be covered with a network of such local Committees, these will elect deputies to a National Assembly."

Such a grand scheme of Soviet organization as is contained in the 'historic' manifesto, recently issued by our chota Lenins and from which I have quoted this single clause, would have excited our wonder if it were not as familiar to us as, may one say, the enterprizing career of that charming gentleman, "Jimmy" Thomas. The standardized 'platform action' pitched to the grandiose and blood-curdling heroic note of barricades and class-war is, probably, as historic-classic as the Trade Union movement in Great Britain.

WHEN ROY RULES

This pen shall not, however, give rise to the slightest suspicion of 'sabotage', however distant may appear the day when that fiery apostle of revolution, the great M. N. Roy, will control our destinies as dictator of Soviet India, the (now, intriguingly visionary) Constituent Assembly having long replaced that bourgeois-reformist body, the defunct Indian National Congress. The anti-Soviet conspiracy and the infamous Menshevists' trial are much too recent for any suggestion of scepticism to be breathed out: one almost hears the shouts of 'Death to the Conspirators' while the would-be Commissars of the great Roy's lieutenants are supervising the arrangement of the gallows (unless they happen to hang themselves, in the course of some faction-fight in the meantime) in Parel.

"POOR INTELLECTUALS"

But may one not inquire, without being misunderstood, what exactly the manifesto-issuing Youth Leaguers and their colleagues mean by "poor intellectuals"? I do not know of any such species; and it would be difficult to imagine any class of intellectuals who need be bribed with any offer of enhanced status under the Soviet regime, unless, that is to say, 'poor intellectuals' were some outlandish term incorporated in our speech under M. N. Roy's order. I offer my apologies, in that case, to the would-be dictator and his friends in India while, at the same time, presuming to point out that "poor intellectuals" is what is called a contradiction in terms. I have not the least desire, I beg these revolutionary gentlemen's (not to mention ladies, if any) leave to protest, of seeking to cripple the ranks of the would-be proletariat. I have indeed no doubt that the exploited 'poor intellectuals' are at this moment heaving themselves into action for that supreme *coup d'etat* for which preparations are being made in the form of the 'platform action.'

STANDARD INTELLECT!

One wonders, of course, if there was a revolutionary meaning of the term 'intellectuals' as well as the bourgeois one that we, less enterprising people, are content to accept. It is still difficult to see how a person may possess intellect and still remain poor, I mean on the sphere of the intellect, since material condition can never touch it. Mr. M. N. Roy may be a great man, a saviour of the Indian masses; he may be a paragon of all human virtue and possess every ability of incomparable leadership; we may even worship him as a god. But he cannot change the being and phenomenon of intellect, can he? Mr. Roy is a man of great material affluence, I understand. He may even be moved to send me a decent sum of money for 'propaganda' subsidy, if the British police facilitated my correspondence with him (which is not likely). He may stage a revolution and may even be powerful enough to see me hanged in the interests of his revolution. But that is the utmost limit of his power or of that of any revolution such as he might bring about.

DELETE THE CATEGORY.

The truth of the matter is that the real intellectuals, who are neither rich or poor, do not look up to any of the Internationals or their hirelings for wisdom or patronage; they would not remain much 'intellectual' if they did that. They cannot be bribed; nor can the most powerful Caesar, modern as well as 'historic', break them. No merely material condition can affect their status. They remain what they have always been, free-men moving in their own world which is a law unto itself; they recognize no other. Mr. Roy and his colleagues may save up their cash or words and not be so lavish as to drag in the "poor intellectuals" in their revolutionary schemes Mr. Roy may have succeeded in hitting on a plan of regime under which wealth may be equally distributed and, if one were to judge by 'historic' precedents, an intellectual dictatorship, as soulless and brutal as Mussolini's, may be established in the name of his 'ideology'. Wages may be standardized but not intellect. Would it be too much to demand of our budding revolutionaries that they delete the term "poor intellectuals" out of their manifesto? I hope they are intellectual enough themselves to do so.

NEED FOR A NATIONAL SCOUT MOVEMENT

DUTY OF SCOUTMASTERS AND PARENTS.

(BY BEHRAM MEHTA.)

The Congress has declared a truce with Great Britain. Does this truce affect the Boy Scout Movement? The answer is an emphatic 'No'. It is an undisputed fact that the Boy Scout Movement has for all practical purpses ceased to exist in Bombay and, if I am informed rightly, in most of the important places in India. It is true that only a small number of Troops have severed connections with the local Association; but the Troops on the official list do not function, the boys do not attend the parades and a show of existence is kept up by the defunct and powerless Governing Council which presumes to officiate on behalf of the Local Association.

Almost in all Troops the Scouts have flatly refused to salute the Union Jack, the popular District Commissioner, Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, has resigned his office, and Sir C. V. Mehta, is finding it very difficult to find another Commissioner. It is even rumoured that a Collector of Bardoli fame is on the list of candidates together with an English gentleman.

EXPLOITING THE YOUTH.

It is very surprising to find that, in spite of all the humiliations imposed upon the Scouts and in spite of all the haughtiness of the authorities, our Scoutmasters are wavering and hesitating. One cannot understand, what glamour attracts them to a body which whilst professing to hold lofty ideals has been exploiting the youth of the country all these years, thus attempting to create in the mind of Young India a slave mentality. The Scout authorities at the Imperial Headquarters in London broadcast to the world that the Scout Movement holds the ideal of Universal Brotherhood and is meant to bring the youths of the world together into bonds of fraternity and goodwill. Without the slightest prejudice towards the B. P. Movement of the British Empire and with all respect for the Ideals of the Boy Scout Movement I can say after an experience of over ten years in this movement that it is meant as a reaction against the tide of the growing National Spirit in the children of our times, which its Imperialist propagandist discerned long ago. This is not merely true of India. In Britain, too, the managers of the Movement have spread their nest against the rising surges of democracy.

CLOAK OF IDEALISM.

It is not difficult to understand that our parents are deceived by the cloak of Idealism that is worn by this very subtle Movement. Moreover this Movement is helped largely by place-seekers, title-hunters and flatterers of the powers-that-be. They are playing the role of their henchmen, have been doing their bidding, and have made a most inglorious attempt at managing and controlling the loyalty of the youths of the country not seldom against their country and their people.

The time has now come when every scoutmaster must decide whether he is going to continue in this movement, which is not a nationalist body and is completely

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Baldwin's Swan Song.

The Conservatives are reported to have received Mr. Baldwin's speech in the Commons in silence. The significance of the reception is obvious. And it lends additional emphasis to the view held by his opponents that the Tory leader's performance was his "Swan Song". The danger is thus imminent that Mr. Baldwin may very shortly be ousted by some one, not necessarily Mr. Churchill, but more amenable to the Press Barons. From the point of view of India the change will not be entirely unwelcome. It will serve to clarify the issues as between Britain and this country. But one doubts if England herself would emerge out of a couple of years of Beavermere dictatorship none the worse for the experience.

Agricultural Distress.

There has been such unprecedented agricultural depression in the Sirsi and Siddapur talukas of the Karwar district and another taluka in Dharwar district, that the ryots are utterly unable to pay land revenue this year. The situation is inaccurately called a 'No-tax' campaign and has called forth on the talukas the wrath of officials, who do not seem to make much difference between the incapacity of these talukas to pay land revenue and the genuine political 'No-tax' campaign in Ankola, now suspended under the truce. These officials are reported to have indiscriminately ordered attachments of lands in the three talukas mentioned above despite the acute distress of the ryots and the representation of the local mamlatdars for generous remission of revenue. We trust the higher authorities will intervene promptly and prevent a fresh crisis in Karnatak.

Honour the Agreement.

A number of persons were convicted during the civil disobedience campaign on issues clearly arising out of the campaign but have not yet been released. These include, among others, persons charged under Section 124-A or for cutting palm trees or some such technical offence. We do not see any reason why such prisoners should not be released at once under the letter and spirit of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement. By not releasing all political prisoners, Government are not only violating the spirit of the settlement but are defeating their own purpose of bringing about national good-will. Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the Congress, has good reason to complain in a press statement that "most stringent meaning is sought to be placed on the word "violence" in the agreement." Government will do well to realise that distrust cannot beget trust.

Tainted Money.

It was characteristic of Mahatma Gandhi to take the trouble of explaining at some length to foreign cloth dealers of Navsari why he had to adopt the only possible course in the matter of their address and purse that were to be presented to him. But the lack of the least sense of proportion in the merchants is really astounding. It passes one's comprehension how any man of sensibility could invite an evangelist fighting a particular evil, to partake of the results of that very sin. For, this is precisely what the Navsari foreign cloth dealers had done. We hope they have realised the deep wrong that they sought to do Gandhiji. Let us also hope that they would not fail to make the only "amends honorable" in the circumstances.

The "Aligarh Times."

We cordially welcome our new contemporary, the "Aligarh Times", a weekly that has recently been started from Aligarh by Mr. A. A. Khan (Alig.) Emphasising the urgent necessity of a Hindu-Muslim settlement, it says:

"We counsel the Mussalmans to show reasonable elasticity in their demands without showing prudery and petty-mindedness and we advise the majority community to take a broad and charitable view of the Muslim demands and once for all to settle the communal issue to the mutual advantage of both." This is excellent advice and should our contemporary continue to be inspired by the present spirit, we are confident that it would do a great service to the Mussalmans. By the way, a little less of Government Gazettes and correspondingly more of University news will be appreciated by those who are interested in the education of Mussalmans.

BOLSTERING UP ARTIFICIAL RATIO

Liberals' Indictment Of Govt. Financial Policy

PLEA FOR "DENIVO" INQUIRY BY EXPERTS

The following are extracts from a representation submitted by the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association to his Excellency the Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India and the Finance Member to the Government of India:—

"My Council has read with alarm the reply given by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on the 12th February that the Government of India with the approval of his Majesty's Government have no intention of changing 18d. ratio, which had become a settled fact with the passing of the Currency Act of 1927.

Further the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his Budget speech on February 28th said: "There is no question now of choosing between 1sh. 6d. and 1sh. 4d. It is a choice between a stable currency and complete instability."

INABILITY TO MEET HOME CHARGES.

The Council are of opinion that the importance of this question, both from the standpoint of the furtherance of India's economic well-being and in relation to the reaction on the attitude of the commercial community on the constitutional issues now on the anvil, does not appear to have been fully realised by Government.

Commission and the microscopic margin of three votes by which the Currency Bill of 1927 was carried in the Legislative Assembly with the assistance of official and nominated members' votes as well as the ceaseless agitation in the Press and on the Platform are convincing proof of the country's refusal to accept this 18d. ratio as a settled fact.

The Council would invite your urgent attention to some of the consequences of Government's persistence in a policy which is no less opposed to public sentiment than to actual economic facts. The crucial test for the success of this policy is the extent to which Government have been able to obtain their Home Charges by purchases in the open market.

The inability of Government to obtain the necessary sterling funds for meeting their Home Charges on the basis of the 18d. ratio has been admitted by Sir George Schuster in his Budget speeches of last year and this year also.

EXTENSIVE BORROWING.

In order, therefore, to make good the shortfall on remittances Government have adopted measures which in the words of the Finance Member have "inevitably not only had an adverse effect on Government finances but have also reacted unfavourably on private traders." To take only one instance, Government have borrowed no less than £27 million pounds in London during the last twelve months at fairly high rates of interest. These borrowings have not only added to the public debt of India but have been based on the unsound expedient of financing current expenditure out of borrowed funds. The Council must emphasise the danger of piling up India's foreign obligations, particularly when they are incurred for unproductive and recurring expenditure and effectually increase the annual drain from India in the shape of interest and sinking funds. Frequent resort to the capital market of London, as evidenced by Government's raising no less than four loans in the last twelve months, cannot also but affect India's credit and by raising the cost of borrowing inevitably cause depreciation in the prices of existing securities. Whilst the Council are prepared to concede that to a certain extent political uncertainties may have influenced adversely the rate of recent borrowings in London, they are convinced that the necessity and frequency of these borrowings have been entirely the result of Government's failure to obtain their Home Charges on the basis of the statutory ratio. The Council cannot subscribe to the optimistic view taken by the Finance Member in regard to the possibility of the trade depression lifting in the near future and are therefore of opinion that the chances of remitting through the market the Home Charges for the next year which are estimated at £33.3 millions are very slender and would, therefore, necessitate still further borrowing in London. In view of the maturing obligations practically every year in London up to 1938 the Council fear that conversion of these loans will impose upon the country an unjustified burden of higher interest charges for a number of years to come, besides severely curtailing India's capacity to borrow in London for productive objects.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

In addition to direct borrowing in London, Government have been contracting currency through sales of silver and sterling securities as well as by cancellation of Treasury Bills held in the Paper Currency Reserve. Besides this money is being continuously withdrawn from the market by ceaseless issues of Treasury Bills. Rs. 50 crores of which are outstanding now. The effect of such large withdrawals of currency coupled with the entirely unjustified rates at which Treasury Bills are sold has been the maintenance of undue monetary stringency in India asd prevalence of high rates of interest —conditions which are absolutely divorced from the circumstances and requirements of trade and industry in the country.

If the Finance Member's contention be correct that currency has not been sufficiently contracted, the Council fail to see how it can be reconciled with the necessity of maintaining a seven per cent. Bank Rate in India.

The Council are also convinced that one important incentive to the export of capital from India is provided by the continued instability which has been felt in relation to the statutory ratio.

DEPLETION OF GOLD RESERVES

The Council cannot but view with serious apprehension the construction put by the Secretary of State upon the safeguards mentioned in Para 18 of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee Report. Since these safeguards were tentatively accepted at the Round Table Conference, Government have frittered away India's gold resources by several crores in their attempt to carry out their statutory obligation. My Council submit that the continued depletion of our gold resources will not only render impossible the establishment of a Reserve Bank immediately, but also postpone indefinitely the time when control over currency and exchange can be transferred to a responsible Indian Minister. There is a widespread and growing feeling in the country that constitutional reforms, however broad-based and generous, can be of little use in practice to the people if they are not enabled thereby to undo the mischief that has been perpetrated by the currency and exchange policy of Government.

My Council, therefore, most earnestly appeal to Government to refer this question for fresh examination to a small Committee of experts with a request to submit their report without undue delay and that Government should undertake to give effect to their recommendation forthwith.

INOPPORTUNE INCREASE IN RAILWAY FARES.

—:o:—

BOMBAY CITIZENS' STRONG PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Matunga and Sion Residents' Association and Clerks' Union, a public meeting of the residents of North Bombay was held at the Lakhamsi Nappu Hall, Matunga, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, to protest against the increase of Suburban Railway fares. Mr. J. B. Bohman-Behram presided.

The President moved:—

"This public meeting of the residents of Parel, Dadar, Matunga and Sion, held under the joint auspices of the Matunga and Sion Residents' Associations and the Clerks' Union, view with grave alarm the continued increase in the Suburban Railway fares by the B. B. and C.I. and G.I.P. Railway administrations notwithstanding the fact that such rates have been reduced by railway and steam-ship companies all over the world since the close of the last War and is emphatically of opinion that the contemplated increase in rates will be most inopportune and ill-advised in these times of extraordinary trade depression and distress, beside having a deterrent effect on the growth of suburban traffic leading to a re-migration of the suburban population to the city."

"ALL HONOUR FOR BRINGING ABOUT PEACE"

—:o:—

Fazli Hussain On Character

DELHI, Mar. 14.

The ninth convocation of the Delhi University was held this afternoon at the University Hall.

In the unavoidable absence of Sir Fazli Hussain owing to his son's death, his address was read by Sir Frank Noyce, Secretary, Education Department.

This incorporated a message from Lord Irwin reading as follows:—"As this will be the last convocation of the University before I leave India, I wish through you to send the University before I leave India, a message of farewell and of good wishes for the future.

GREAT REGRET.

It has been great pleasure to me to be associated with its work as Chancellor and I greatly regret the circumstances should have made it impossible for me in these last busy weeks to be able to attend your meeting to-day.

I have no doubt that Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman will worthily carry on the work of Sir Moti Sagar who did so much for the University and whose death we all have deplored. I trust the University of Delhi may ever prosper and be a lasting influence for good in life of all who share in its activities.

CHARACTER AND INTEREST.

Sir Fazli Hussain's address emphasised that greatness of the University lies in the spirit which pervades it, the stimulus which it supplies, and the character interests and enthusiasm which its implants in students.

Alluding to Irwin-Gandhi agreement, he said "all honour to those who were instrumental in bringing about peace."

Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman advised students to carry the torch of knowledge into their homes and dispel darkness and also actively promote communal accord.—A. P.

—:o:—

WANTED CHANGE OF HEART IN PRINCES.

—:o:—

Political Prisoners Must Be Released

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, March 12.

Discussions are going on about holding the 2nd session of Kathiawar Youth Conference. The organisers are making arrangements to hold it at Bhavnagar or Ranpur or suc other place.

RELEASE POLITICALS.

Rajkot and Dhrol States have released political prisoners, sentenced during civil disobedience movement. What about Jamnagar, Patiala and other states? It is necessary for all Indian states to release political prisoners who have been sentenced during civil disobedience movement for showing real change of heart on their part.

The change should be a change of heart and not a change of policy. Let the princes convince the people and the people will surely co-operate for a better future.

Peaceful picketing continues at Rajkot and Swadeshi propaganda is growing brisk in Morvi, Pattana, Dhrangadhra, Porbandar and other places. The Khadi Board is finding out ways and means for producing better quality of Khaddar to meet the increasing demand of the rich people.

"PERIOD OF SUSPENDED HOSTILITIES."

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, March 14.

A special meeting of Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal was held last evening in Joravarnagar under the presidentship of Mr. Manilal Kothari. Members and leading workers in various fields of activities, Viramgam Taluka and Kathiawar attended.

Mr. Kothari speaking on the present situation said as the struggle for 'Purna Swaraj' was not yet over but only beginning and the present state was one of truce, each one of the workers was bound to work strenuously as ever before in his respective sphere till the goal was reached.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

He pointed out that the period of suspended hostilities offered welcome opportunities to soldiers for sound constructive work, such as would materially help the course of the struggle, in case it had to be resumed. Concluding, he congratulated them on their devoted services and willing sacrifices and hoped that the same robust spirit would characterise their work in the future.

Several members prominent among whom were Messrs. Ramnarayan Pathak, Homubhai Dave and Gopalrao Kulkarni offered to continue their work in various centres of Viramgam Taluka while others promised to work in Kathiawar. Seven new members including Lavanprasad Shah of Jamnagar, Sjt. Himatlal Martak of Lathi, were enrolled.

Sjt. Fulchandbhai and Venilal Buch, Secretaries, will, it is understood, work in Kathiawar for the present.

Though Harassed and hampered by his pets, yet Schuster is not willing to part with them.

A PERSONAL TRIUMPH

—:o:—

Sjj. G Deshpande On Delhi Agreement

BELGAUM, March 11.

(BY MAIL.)

Sjt. Gandharrao Deshpande has issued a statement to the press in which he says:—

"The great truce settled between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin is a personal triumph for both of them. Mahatmaji was well aware that a halting truce was dangerous. But he being essentially a man of peace, it was expected of him that he would do his utmost to secure honourable settlement as a precursor of future peace. So far as the present truce is concerned, it may be said that these expectations have been realised now. The truce is a necessary stage in the non-violent struggle. The beginning of the struggle evoked much criticism and opposition, and it is feared that the truce which has suspended the aggressiveness of the struggle will have to face some misunderstanding. But I am convinced that the suffering of the nation for the past 12 months cannot go in vain. The response that Mahatmaji was able to evoke in Lord Irwin is the best proof of it.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

"It may appear to some that Mahatma Gandhi has given more than what he has got. But on the whole, I think the Congress has secured all round and the points that are given up are not of much consequence. The struggle and the consequent truce with future prospects of peace have raised the prestige of the Congress. Mahatma Gandhi has no doubt yielded in some particulars: but it must be remembered that he has done so deliberately not through weakness, but in the hope that the understanding that is created will ensure eventually for the good of India. In a cause like this, calculations of gains here and losses there on matters of details are not much significance. What is essential is the genuine desire on the part of both the parties to end the bitterness of the struggle in the interest of the country.

country. No body can deny that the spirit underlying the truce—leaving aside the actual language used—evinces that desire on the part of the Government also. It is, therefore, hoped that without wasting its energy in finding out defects in the thing achieved, the country will support Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress by carrying out their instructions in both letter and spirit and thus pave the way for the work which lies ahead. Mahatma Gandhi has drawn the attention of the country to the "real opening" that has been made by the settlement. Let us all therefore take full advantage of that opening by co-operating with the work that the Congress is called upon to undertake.

KARNATAK'S ROLE.

"Karnatak has been with Mahatmaji and Mahatmaji has ever had confidence in Karnatak. I am sure this bond will be strengthened and prepare Karnatak for greater action in the future. With his hope I intend to undertake a short tour in Karnatak and I have no doubt that I shall get adequate response.—A. P.

RAJGOPAL CHARI SEES MADRAS GOVERNOR.

MADRAS, March 14.

In consequence of a desire expressed by the Governor to see Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in regard to the implementing of the Truce terms, the latter saw him at the Secretariat at 11 a.m. to-day. They had a long talk lasting an hour and a quarter. Mr. Rajagopalachari expects that every political prisoner in South India will be released, though some delay may be caused in connection with the examination of records.—A. P.

BOMBAY LABOUR LEADER JAILED.

Workers Protest Voiced In Public Meeting

—:o:—

"It is an irony of fate," said Mr. G. L. Kandalkar at the mass meeting of workers on Sunday evening, "that when the Government pretends to give effect to the Delhi Agreement, a number of people belonging to the working class movement, are sent to jail."

The meeting was held on Lal Maidan, Parel, under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union to protest against the sentence of one year passed four days ago against Mr. Sadashiv Mapankar, a prominent and enthusiastic member of the union.

Mr. Kandalkar, the Chairman of the meeting, pointed out that according to the Delhi Agreement not only it was incumbent upon the Government to release all political prisoners who went to jail in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, but to withdraw cases against those who were charged for seditious speeches.

About three months ago, Mr. Mapankar was served with a notice to show cause why he should not give a bond not to make political speeches of seditious characters. The charge against him was that during the Civil Disobedience Movement he had made speeches in support of the Congress Movement which breathed sedition. Every day new avenues were explored to put down the workers' movement, the rank and file which made it up stood to create new Mapankars.

Messrs. Barn Kalyan, S. Gaikwad, Kharolkar, Abdul Majid and Tyab Shaikh also addressed the meeting. The speakers apart from protesting against the conviction of Mr. Mapankar also condemned the Delhi Agreement. It was emphasised that as Mahatma Gandhi had decided to address the workers on Monday night, it was necessary for the workers to attend his meeting in large number and demonstrate to him their feeling of resentment at the step which the Working Committee took at Delhi in direct contravention of the Lahore Resolution of Complete Independence.

One of the speakers emphasised the need of putting before Mahatma Gandhi the demands of the working class and to call upon him to support them.

(Continued from Colmn 7.)

said that the Congress Working Committee accepted the truce as it did not want to be accused of intransigeance, especially when it was the opponent who offered peace terms. He said that shortly the Karachi Congress would meet to decide momentous questions. He appealed to the audience to get rid of the hairsplitting mentality to have a clear idea of their demand which was "Purna Swaraj" and to make a resolve to work incessantly for its achievement.

He contrasted the visit of R. T. C. delegates to London to the negotiations that Gandhiji carried on with Lord Irwin in Delhi and said that when Gandhiji went to the Viceregal lodge Lord Irwin could see behind him millions of Indians. He appealed the audience to lend the same support to Congress.

Concluding Pundit Jawaharlal said "Lastly I wish to remind you of one thing. This is not final peace. The war is not yet stopped. The contending parties have merely agreed to suspend their aggressive activities. But you must keep yourself ready to resume the fight whenever there is occasion for it. Besides carrying on the constructive programme of the Congress like the boycott of foreign cloth etc. you must keep up the "War mentality" in the country. So that even there is to be another fight we must be able to carry it on more vigorously and achieve our final goal. If you do that I assure you Swaraj is yours."

JAWAHARLAL ADDRESSES AZAD MAIDAN MEETING.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

I am free. We could not free all of our comrades. Do not think that it was due to lack of sympathy for them on our part. It was only our weakness. We had not enough strength to free them. But the moment we gather strength we shall not fail to do our duty by them".

CHANDRA SHEKHAR AZAD.

One of my brave brothers was recently shot dead. His name was Chandra Shekhar Azad. Ten years ago he was a boy of 15 reading in a school in Benares. He gave up his studies, joined the N. C. O. movement and went to jail. There he was flogged for shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" but it did not deter him from repeating the cry. For every lash that fell on his tender body he repeated the same cry once more. He did so till he fainted. Who can fail to appreciate the marvellous courage of that boy. He had adopted means other than ours. But he was not afraid of its result and ultimately he paid the highest penalty for it. Do not for one moment think that we who do not agree with these comrades are superior to them."

NOT AGAINST BRITISH BUT AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Proceeding, Pandit Jawaharlal again emphasided the need of a clear understanding of the terms of the Delhi Truce and the spirit in which the Congress agreed to it. He said, he was simply shocked to read some of the meanings put on those terms by some people and the Press. There was a likelihood of the old controversy regarding Dominion Status and Complete Independence being revived. He, therefore, proceeded to give his reasons why he opposed Dominion Status and advocated "Purna Swaraj." "I have no grudge against the British people or their country. But I do dislike and resent their attitude, their ways and their Imperialist policy (cheers), and I am out to destroy and to put an end to the system.

DOMINION STATUS—A VEILED FORM OF SLAVERY."

Pandit Jawaharlal then explained how under Dominion Status Army and Finances of the country were likely to remain in the hands of the foreigners and how it would mean only a velled form of slavery. He cited the example of Australia and said that though it was a white Dominion, it was brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the Bank of England and said when that treatment was accorded to a white Dominion it was not difficult to imagine what would be India's fate if it became a Dominion. He also pointed out that Egypt was still under Britain's heel because Army and Police were in the hands of Britain although Egypt theoretically enjoyed "Independence."

OUT TO END PRESENT SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

Proceeding, he said that Dominion Status would mean that the present economic and social structure would remain intact and he personally was not prepared to tolerate it.

"WHAT IS PURNA SWARAJ."

Pandit Jawaharlal then explained what he meant by complete independence or "Purna Swaraj." He said, "I want that India must have full control over the Army and every soldier of the British Army must be immediately removed. The entire administration of the country must also be in Indian hands. Secondly, there should be no foreign interference in the finances of the country. The present economic structure must be changed and I would not personally mind even if the capitalists of Bombay were ruined in this reorganisation. I do not want freedom for a handful of men. It must be for the masses. Because it cannot be had in Dominion Status I am opposed to it and want complete independence. Side by side with political independence I want one thing more and it is a Socialistic order. There should not be so much disparity between the rich and the poor as there is at present.

TRUTH ABOUT NATIONAL DEBT.

Lastly referring to the public debt of India Pundit Jawaharlal said that with the heavy burden of debts on their head Swaraj would not be worth having. "You know how those debts are piled on our head. Wars were declared on our neighbours without our consent. The brave Afghan race was harassed. The Burmese were persecuted and we are asked to pay those debts and interest on them. Is it not the height of stupidity? It is impossible that we should agree to pay all those debts. Justice demands that it is Britain who should pay something every year to India as a meagre compensation for the injustices heaped on us.

THAT "FREE GIFT" MUST BE RETURNED.

"If you want figures I can only refer to the sum of 150 crores which is said to have been given as a free gift to Britain during the "Great War." India cannot afford to forego such sums. It must be written against Britain and every pie of it must be recovered. Those who attended the R. T. C. have mortgaged India to Britain and were now telling that they had brought freedom for this country. This country cannot agree to it. We do not want to decide it ourselves. It can be examined by an independent tribunal."

Proceeding Pundit Jawaharlal

(Continued in Colmn 5.)

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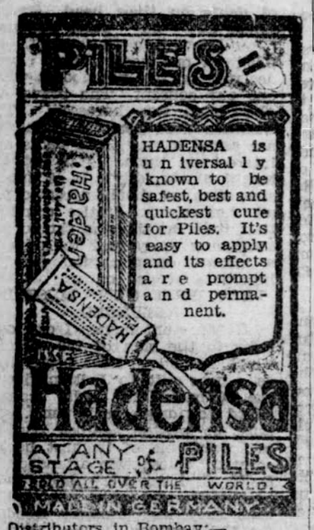
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THE INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

—:o:—

The Hon. Secretary of the above Convention, writes:—

In view of recent developments in the political situation it has been found imperative to abandon for the time being the Indian States' People's Convention intended to be held in Bombay on 14th and 15th inst. Now that the demands of the States' People's Conference as formulated in their memorandum to the Working Committee are before the Congress and the nation, the Convention Committee deems it proper to wait and watch the momentous decisions of the Congress meeting at Karachi is bound to take over the question and then, instead of hurrying through a Convention as was to be done now, try to convene a full-fledged Conference at a convenient place when it can have an opportunity to pronounce its opinion on the decisions of Karachi on this particular aspect of the constitutional problem. In the meantime, the Secretaries feel there is no room for any apprehension for any lukewarm and indifferent attitude from the Congress, in the light of the recent unequivocal and definite pronouncements from Mahatma Gandhi in a recent press-interview and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a recent speech at apublic meeting in Bombay.

ALL INDIA (INCLUDING BURMA) POSTMEN AND LOWER GRADE STAFF UNION.

The 8th annual sessions of the All-India (including Burma) Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Conference will be held at Karachi on 3rd, 4th and 5th April under the presidentship of Diwan Chamanlal, Bar.-at-Law, ex-M.L.A.,

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE OE RAILWAY FARES

1st Class Passengers Decide To Travel Second

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to enclose copy of a letter which Mr. Leo Rodrigues and all first class travellers including myself have sent to-day to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.—Yours faithfully.

D. FERREIRA.

Bombay, March 13.

Bombay, 12th March 1931.

The Agent,

The B. B. & C. I. Railway,

Sir,—The proposal to increase the rates of the season tickets on the B. B. and C. I. Railway is not only highly undesirable, but decidedly inopportune at a time when retrenchment in all directions is rampant. It must be remembered that in order to encourage people to leave the congested city of Bombay and resort to the healthier suburbs, Government have hitherto offered facilities to them and one of the considerations which weighed with them was a cheap and expeditious railway service.

The several housing schemes which have been carried out in pursuance of that policy have brought into the suburbs a large number of people from Bombay. A great many of them have acquired lands, built houses thereon and permanently settled in the suburban area. Others with smaller means have rented houses in these areas and prefer to remain there on account of the healthier climate, notwithstanding the inconvenience of having to go daily to Bombay by rail to attend to their respective duties.

The existing rates of season tickets though not excessive are certainly not a factor which can be ignored in electing to reside in the suburbas, especially when it is borne in mind that not only has the bread-winner of the family to go daily to Bombay but also their grown up children for higher education, and servants to carry the midday meal. Thus a highly susceptible inroad is created in their resources. When people of moderate income thus feel the strain it can readily be imagined how severaly the proposed enhancement of rates will tell on those who with just a living wage now travel third class, and who have not the alternative of travelling by a lower class.

Having regard to these considerations, we have made up our mind, by way of protest against the proposed enhancement of rates and especially in the case of third-class travellers, to travel in the future by a lower class.

We are aware, that this protest will prove effective only when all first and second class passengers as a body join in the movement.

Yours obediently,

Leo Rodrigues
Motichand G. Kapadia
Motichand G.. Kapadia
Devidas J. Desai
Bhimji N. Dalal
D. Ferreira
H. K. Kola
Dinsha K. Daji
Joseph Bocarro
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J. D. Khambatta
J. M. Surveyor
D. H. Nanavati
R. S. Captain
Darasha J. Vakil
J. S. Lam
H. C. Captain
A. S. Balsheker
D. Madan
A. G. Mohile
F. de Ga
G. A. Ponja
G. M. Gupte
J. A. Mehta
Mavji Govindji Sheth

EFFECT OF COALITION IN ASSEMBLY

Schuster May Have Uncomfortable Time

LOBBY GOSSIPS ABOUT LONDON CONFERENCE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 13.

Cheers greeted the adjournment of the Assembly to-day, after the President had undergone the ordeal of having to submit to a vote of the House under the guillotine over 80 demands for grants.

Both Sir Frederick Whyte and Mr. Patel used to submit these to the House in full parliamentary technique, occupying three-quarters of an hour, and they hardly earned the applause of the House after this performance, as the House took it for granted that they could stand the strain. But Sir Ibrahim's age is an important factor and when he avoided a long rigmarole of a formula, he enabled the technique to be gone through in a quarter of an hour.

Many members were trying to take a retrospect of their five days' work. They held that by a coalition they have been able to defeat Government continuously, and have never lost a division, which is certainly equal to the best performances of the seond and third Assembly, but they admit that their victory has not the same popular authority, nor does it make the Government feel oppressed.

SCHUSTER TO HAVE UNCOMFORTABLE TIME.

On the other hand some party-rivalries have already begun to creep in, as was evidenced by the fact that when Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Gaya Prashad Singh took the opposition view on the Simla exodus, Mr. Rau of the Independents twitted them for this display of party indiscipline. Lobby calculations, however, are definitely that the party combination will last this session, and will give Sir George Schuster uncomfortable time. Attendance too has grown very materially and no less than 130 members are present. Possibly, this is due to the interest aroused by taxation proposals and the speculative interest in the fate that these might meet.

To those fond of speculative interests there was indeed a remarkable lobby food offered to-day by the report Sir George Schuster presented of the Assembly's committee on the Salt Industry. It intends to ask the salt consumer to pay 34 lakhs by way of duty with distant hope of making India self-contained in salt, but with the immediate objective of the Bombay financial interests which control Aden Salt interests and the Bombay sea-coast salt trade to entrench themselves in India under the system of rebate and capture the Indian market. One member in the lobby commented: "I hape we are not in for the Tammany Hall methods."

GUESS ABOUT LONDON CONFERENCE

The other topic of discussion in the lobbies was the Commons' debate which has been interpreted here to mean that each side is manoeuvring for position, and that there is some doubt as to whether the desired atmosphere of trust will continue long enough to enable a Conference to be held in London with any hope of success. Tory circles are reported to have taken offence to Mahatma Gandhi's definition of the conference as aimed only, at permitting safeguards in Indian interests. If, however, plans outlined by Mr. Benn get through, then poitical circles expect the Federal Committee, including five or six Congressmen, to function by the middle of June and the full session to be called early in October. It is held that time is the most important factor, and that delay might vitiate the whole effect of the settlement. The only interest in to-day's debate was the opportunity which Mr. Chetty's complimentary words gave Sir George Schuster to sing in the praise of the London market and the Bank of England as the best friends of India for the purpose of borrowing, and to uphold the debt position of India as it stands to-day lest the Congress should urge its submission to arbitration or critical examination.

NO WHITTLING DOWN OF SAFEGUARDS.

—:o:—

GARVIN'S WARNING TO TORIES.

LONDON, Mar. 15.

The advisability of convoking the Round Table Conference again at St. James Palace not later than June is urged by Mr. J. S. Garvin writing in the "Observer". Mr. Garvin dwells on the danger of delay and says that Conservatives and Labourites are psychologically blind if they suppose that after Irwin-Gandhi meeting, the discussion of essentials between British and Indian principals can safely be postponed for six months.

Detailed inquiries required by Conservatives could be obtained in three months if the Home Government sent the questionnaire to India. All parties and sections must concentrate on Readings policy of safeguards as the only possible ground of unity.

Irwin-Gandhi agreement is at best only semi-armistice. Vast majority in Britain does not think of whittling down great concessions, but Mr. Gandhi and Congress are bent on whittling down safeguards. That question will be the pivot of next Round Table Conference.

Mr. Garvin says that Mr. Gandhi forgets that the "safeguards" he impugns have been formulated by a Liberal leader and not Conservative. Unionist and Liberal delegations to the next Round Table Conference must be strongly reinforced.—Reuter.

DEADLIEST POISON DISCOVERED

—:o:—

It Leaves No Trace In Victims

LONDON, March 14.

Reuter despatch from Pretoria says that the deadliest poison in existence is claimed to have been discovered by Doctor H. H. Green, expert at Onerstepoort laboratory.

The poison which is known as Adenia was discovered in a bulbous herb growing in the Transvaal.

It leaves no trace in organs of its victims and it is declared that one thousandth part of a grain is sufficient to kill an adult. This is about five thousand times deadlier than strychhnine.—Reuter E. W.

NEED FOR A NATIONAL SCOUT MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 6).

under official guidance and control.

It is not the business of any one to point out the duty of others, but it is the duty of Scoutmasters to sever all connections with officially guided movement and lead the young under them to the Ideals of Freedom and International good-will, compatible with the self-respect of their own country. If the Scoutmasters fail, then the Scouts must resign from these Troops. I know a very large number have already done so and joined such Troops as are already existing and are working independently of the Boy Scout Association. It is also the duty of parents to save their innocent children from the subtle snares.

WANTED NATIONAL B. S.

The Boy Scout Movement should not be allowed to die out, as it is, unfortunately, doing; for it is essential for the physical, moral and intellectual growth of the children. We to-day need an Independent National Boy Scout Movement which will not recognise the political Head of the Presidency as the Chief Scout, which will salute our National Flag, and which will so organise and consolidate its forces as to train the young as citizens of India who will know their self-respect and who will stand by their country in times of need. May I appeal to the existing Scoutmasters of the B. P. Movement to consider the part they are playing in remaining in this Movement? This is not an appeal to the Scouts to join in political propaganda, this is not an appeal to break the B. P. Movement, this is an appeal to the Indian Scoutmasters, who are Indian to the core, to realise the grave psychological harm they are perhaps most unconsciously doing to our innocent children and organise themselves to serve truly the real Ideals of the Boy Scout Movement.

LOYALTY TO COUNTRY.

I am sure this appeal will not go in vain. To-day we want bold and determined action. There can never be any compromise with loyalty; to-day we owe loyalty to our Country, our People and our Flag.

We must stand on our own legs and I am confident we shall succeed in having our own Boy Scout Movement like the Boy Scout Movement of the United States of America and other countries.

As a large number of friends desire to organise a Movement of this nature it is intended to hold an informal Camp-Fire to consider the proposal. Those who desire to co-operate are requested to communicate to me at the following address.

Behram Mehta,
Scoutmaster, Vasanta National Rovers,
C/o The Youth Lodge Theosophical Society.
Blavatski Lodge, Chowpatty.

AKALI DAL STANDS BY CONGRESS.

—:o:—

JAMIAT SINGH REFUTES STATEMENTS.

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—

Malicious statements were circulated that "Muslim volunteers who have been disbanded and Sikh volunteers who are discontented with Irwin-Gandhi Agreement are engaged in systematic campaign to make it impossible for Congress Committee to unction."

The real facts about Sikh volunteers are quite the reverse. Throughout the scenes on the 12th instant a dozen Akali Dal Sikh volunteers under my supervision, inspite of lathi charges, stood to their post and from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. rendered yeomen's service in protecting life and property in the Congress House.

The Akali Dal volunteers, as already announced in my statement in spite of malicious attacks from any quarters will remain faithful and Truce to the Congress and although war is over, will fight with any group or groups, non-violently, for the prestige and well-being of the Congress, knowing full well that the Congress is the only body which can some day lead India to complete Independence.

If there are any Sikhs who are on the side of turbulent volunteers they do not belong to Akali Dal.

A. I. NAUJAWAN BHARAT SABHA.

—:o:—

Arrangements For Delegates.

KARACHI Mar. 13.

The General Secretaries of the All-India Naujawan Bharat Sabha Conference wire:

More workers from the Punjab have arrived. A Pandal is being erected and boarding and lodging arrangements for delegates will be made. All Provincial Sabhas are requested to inform the Naujawan Sabha (Telegraphic address Naujawan") of the expected member of delegates. The Reception Committee meets for election on 15 inst. and a conference will be held in the last week of the current month.

"IMPOLITIC & DANGEROUS" TO DENY BETTER ADMINISTRATION.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12)

in British India should fail to have their effect upon the people of Your Highness's and other States.

There is abundant evidence that ere long a similar standard of administration will be demanded which it will be impolitic and dangerous to deny. Precedent will not in all cases supply an adequate guide and I trust therefore you will forgive me if I conclude with a few words of advice to Your Highness on this memorable occasion, when you start upon your career as ruler of Jaipur.

IMPARTIAL JUSTICE WANTED.

Among the many factors on which the happiness of your subjects depend I would judge the most important promptness in the despatch of business, impartial justice as between man and man, selection of competent officials, ungrudging support of them so long as they prove worthy of your trust and moderation in personal expenditure.

It will also be your duty to watch over the development of all agencies for the public benefit such as schools, hospitals, roads and irrigation works, to maintain close contact between yourself and your people and to set an example in your private and public life to those who serve you and to those over whom you rule. From my personal knowledge of Your Highness and from all that I have seen and heard I feel confident that Your Highness will rise to the height of your great responsibilities.

MAHARAJAH'S THANKS.

After the investiture had been performed, the Maharajah in a short speech expressed his thanks to the Viceroy for the encouragement and advice, he had given him and alluded to strong ties of affection that bind the ruler and subjects of Jaipur State together which the Maharaja would endeavour to strengthen and he expressed his gratitude to the minority Administration.

His Highness also announced the decision of himself and the Jaipur Council to forego the outstandings due on account of last Khariff harvest, to remit in connection with the ensuing demand revenue of four annas in rupee in all khalsa villages of State and to abolish in all Khalsa villages the cess known as mapa.

After the ceremony the Maharaja went through the City in a very imposing elephant procession which was viewed by Their Excellencies from a portion of the Palace.—A. P.

MAURITIUS CYCLONE FUND

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to appeal, through the columns of your esteemed paper, to my countrymen and other sympathisers residing in this country to come forward and subscribe their mite for the relief of the distress of those who have suffered in the recent severe cyclone that has swept over Mauritius causing such havoc.

All subscriptions may be sent to the undersigned and should be marked "Mauritius Cyclone Fund 1931". All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the columns of your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,

C. LUTCHMAYA.
"Le Salon Parisien"
77A, Hill Road, Bandra.
March 11.

P. S.—The above Fund will be closed on the 29th of April next which is the 39th anniversary of the worst cyclone ever experienced in Mauritius.

A QUERY.

—:o:—

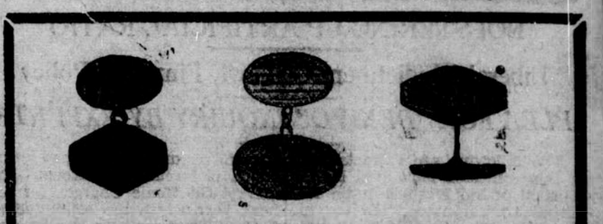
To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I shall be much obliged if you kindly publish the following "Queries" in your esteemed paper:—

1. Is there any factory in India which manufacture Gins, Paper clips, Needles.. etc.?
2. Is there any Printing firm which manufacture Playing cards?

—Yours, etc.,

AMARESH C. BANERJEE.
(Engineer).
C/o Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox Ltd.
Kalyan Power House.
(Local).
March 13,



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ARCHBISHOP'S VISIT TO JERUSALEM

—:o:—

Vatican Upset

LONDON, March 13.

Vatican City.—It was stated in New York recently that the Archbishop of Canterbury who is at present in the Mediterranean on board Pierpont Morgan's yacht, might visit Jerusalem. This has caused disquiet at the Vatican where it is felt, that if the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of another Christian Church, is received in his official capacity and given the same honours as Roman Catholic Archbishops, the position might be understood by the Oriental Catholic converts in Palestine. It is explained that the visit of Archbishop of Canterbury in his private capacity like any other pilgrim will not be regarded with disfavour by the Vatican.—Reuter.

BOMB AT BUENOS AIRES EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

TWO KILLED AND 3 SERIOUSLY INJURED.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 15.

Buenos Aires.—Unusual excitement has been caused by the explosion of a bomb in a local tram car, owing to the presence here of Prince of Wales and Prince George and a large influx of visitors to Exhibition.

The bomb which was carried by an Italian named Anselmo Pieretti in his pocket, discharged owing to his stumbling while alighting.

He and two passengers were killed instantaneously, three persons were seriously injured and others sustained slight injuries.

Tram car was drenched with blood. Police do not consider that explosion is connected with Princes' visit.—Reuter.

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BURMA SOLIDLY OPPOSED TO SEPARATION

How Sir Charles Innes Puts Down Agitators

REV OTTAMA ON ANTI-SEPARATIONIST TENDENCIES

Rev. Ottama Bhikku in an interview says:—

The separation movement is engineered by the officials of Government and British capitalists who have monopoly of trade in Burma. The Irawaddy Flotilla Coy. which plies its small steamers all through Burmese waters; the Burmah and other oil companies; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation who do timber business on a vast scale in Burma. Messrs. Steel Bros who have got oil and rice business and then B I. S. N. Coy. who have got practical monopoly of rice transportation between Burma and other countries;—these and other companies are afraid of Indian competition and now that India is getting more and more power into her own hands, are anxious to secure Burma as an exclusive preserve for European exploitation. In order to forestall any public agitation by the Burmans they separated Burma from India.

The separation movement was enunciated by Sir Harvey Adamson, Commissioner of Upper Burma in 1904. It was taken up by successive Lieut.-Governors who are now the protagonists in England of separation.

INNES AT HIS WORK.

Sir Charles Innes the present Governor of Burma in his first Convocation Address in 26th July 1928 began to speak of Burma as being "wedged in" between two industrious peoples namely Chinese and Indians. And he has exhorted the Burmans to be careful lest their "individuality" and "character of their civilization" may be wiped out. And he said that "the Englishmen who have served this country (Burma) when they thought of the problem were crying out "God forbid". His last words were "It is in the hands of Burmese young men and young women to solve the problem" (of separation). He also spoke before the Chamber of Commerce, trades union, and harped on the same subject of separation with his Scotch characteristics.

When the Simon Commission arrived he prepared a memorandum which the Simon Seven took it as gospel truth and before the R. T. C. took place, he took four months' sick leave and went to London and guided his nominee-delegates at the R. T. C.

SEPARATION AND DOMINION STATUS.

But the Indian and other delegates of the R. T. C. especially Mr. Chintamani exposed these efforts in England at the Conference. Even now the Burmas Delegates who went there, especially U. Ba Pe remarked at the meeting of the Legislative Council "all these three motions are inter-related and if the Government is keen on one and opposed the other, it will not suit the wishes of those on this side of the house. Either accept all the three or reject them. Separation without Dominion Status is of no value to us ..... We want separation and Dominion Status together." These were his expressions before he went to the R. T. C.

OPEN QUESTION.

Even at the R. T. C. U. Ba Pe on January 16th said "since arriving here things have moved very fast, and the idea of Federation has been mooted. What was regarded as distant ideal has now come within the range of practical politics. I am not in a position to say what the effect on Burma is, but if after separation Burma is not going to get at least the same status as India will get, Burma might be forced to come into the federation. In fact that point will have to be kept open".

The Premier and Secretary of State have accepted the separation of Burma from India, but have conveniently left out the latter remarks of U Ba Pe viz., Dominion Status.

PUTTING DOWN AGITATOR.

The G. C. B. A. sent memorandums and telegrams to the R. T. C. against separation. As soon as Sir Charles Innes landed in Burma 150 of these Associations including the head office, were subjected to police searches the very next day. And within the course of few weeks 130 of these were declared unlawful associations. The first Burma Ordinance of the Viceroy is not so much against Tharawaddy Rebels, as against the agitation against separation. The Burma Government just after the Ordinance sought to pass the Criminal Amendment Act in the local Council which rejected it. And U Ba Pe was the foremost opponent of it.

Luckily for Burma U Chit Hlaing the President of another G. C. B. A. who was the first President of the original G. C. B. A before its split and U Pa leader of the Home Rule Party in the Local Legislative Council have boldly come out and opposed separation and I appeal to Indian public men and newspapers not to allow by dear Burma to be snached away from India merely for reservation exclusively for European exploitation.

Burma has not got so much strength as to be able to oppose this plan of separation which has been espoused by the officials and accelerated by Scotch companies interested in further profits of their trade of fair Burma. Even if some Burmans out of motives of self-interest help movement it will damn the Burmese people and it will not be possible for them for even to extricate themselves out of it.

The Government was afraid of my going to Europe and agitating against separation and, therefore they have cancelled my passport which I held for the last three years and was valid for another two years more.

ANTI-SEPARATIONISTS.

There is a chance of revision of this ignominous, one-sided decision of the R. T. C. by inviting new Burma delegates to the next body or assembly that will consider the further questions on the decision of the R. T. C. about India and Burma. These delegates must not be mere Government nominees, but men who represent the vast majority of the Burmese people who are out and out anti-separationists.

If Lord Irwin has shown his goodness by acceding to Mahatma Gandhi's requests, he should also show some mercy to the anti-separationists in Burma.

COTTON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

A Statistical Summary

PROSPECTS OF NEW CROP

(From A Correspondent.)

TIRUPPUR, March 8.

As per the reports from the Director of Agriculture it is found that in all 2,01,279 bales of cotton were received at the Mills of the Madras Presidency during the year ended 31st January 1931. This total is made up of 63J241 bales of Tinnevellies type of cotton; 14,955 bales of Salem type; 59,437 bales of Cambodia type; 24,679 bales of Northerns and Westerns type. and 604 bales of Cocanadas type; whereas outside cotton amounted to 38,363 bales. The total exports by sea for twelve months ending 31-1-31 comes to 2,06,897 bales. The special feature of the Inland consumption is that the Mills in the Presidency use very little of Cocanadas type of cotton, since during the year ended 31-1-31 only 604 bales of Cocanada type were received at the Mills, whereas 59,260 bales were exported from the Presidency during the same period.

COTTON PRESSINGS IN THE PRESS FACTORIES.

The total cotton pressed in all the pressing factories is accounted for upto 3,69,650 bales by the Director of Agriculture as against 4,87,500 bales pressed during the previous year. The pressings include 1,09,524 bales of Tinnevellie type of cotton; 11,107 bales of Salem type; 97,374 bales of Cambodis type; 1,15,221 bales of Northerns and Westerns type; and 36,424 bales of Cocanadas type. Unpressed cotton received by the Mills during the year is accounted for 45,455 bales, which when added to the total cotton pressed the cotton crop is accounted for from 1-2-1930 to 31-1-31 as 4,15,105 bales against the Director's estimate of 5,09,100 bales.

EXPORTS FROM AND IMPORT INTO THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

As per the reports of the Director of Agriculture the total export of raw cotton from the several ports of the Madras Presidency during the year ended 31-1-31 was 2,06,897 bales. The exports were besides to Bombay and Calcutta in India at several foreign places, such as United Kingdom, Spain, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, China, Japan, Ceylon, Austria-Hungary and Swedan, etc. The total export from the port of Madras was 1,06,660 bales: from the port of Tuticorin 57,776 bales; from the port of Calicut 35,254 bales; from the port of Cochin 3,628 bales; and from the ports of Cocanada 3,569 bales. There was absolutely no export from the ports of Mangalore and Malpe.

The total import of raw cotton was however accounted for as 16,146 bales during the year ended 31-1-31. The import, from was 11,211 bales, from Karachi 4,483 bales, from Egypt 283 bales, from Punjab 151 bales, from Calcutta only 1 bale; and from sundry places 16 bales.

TIRUPPUR COTTON MARKET.

Owing to excessive rains this year the cotton season will this year commence over a month a later; and there are no likelihoods of the factories running before first week of April. Arrivals have just commenced on a very very poor scale; and some local merchants have bought the same at a rate ranging from Rs. 32/- to Rs. 36/- per a kuppas pothi of 260 lbs. So far no buyers from Bombay or Ahmedabad or Calcutta have yet arrived, probably because the season is late this year. It is however reported that inspite of the decrease in the acreage in this Coimbatore District the yield would be almost as last year's. It is further reported that this year's kuppas would be more bulky and better in class and staple than last year's. Generally the Sun is very very hot and heat unbearable, hence it would much help the balls to open soon; but till the picketing is over it ought not to rain, or else it would be detrimental to cultivators, buyers and lastly to the consumers.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

International Institute Of Intellectual Co-Operation

The Review "La Co-operation Intellectuelle" published by the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, has been superseded by a new publication entitled "Bulletin de la Co-operation Intellectuelle," appearing, like its predecessor, once a month. The first number of this new bulletin contains, first of all, a short 'Note' merely mentioning the chief events of the past month in the intellectual domain. This is followed by a summary of the work accomplished by the differene Committees on Intellectual Co-operation; and a 'Chronicle' giving various details concering the meetings and work of the associations and organisations colaborating with the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation and useful information on the questions contained in the programme of intellectual co-operation. Under the heading "Documents" appear the texts of laws, statutes, reports, resolutions, supplementing the information contained in the previous sections. Finally, there are short bibliographical notices and a 'calendar' of coming congresses and meetings.

I WILL NOT KISS YOU

(BY HUGH LONGDEN.)

I will not kiss you on the lips
Because a kiss—even the gentlest—
Can only sip like body sips,
Satisfying appetite's behest,
But I will hold your littlest finger
without moving;
And hold your eyes, nor even
lean toward you:
For I can find no better way of
proving
How purely I have always
just adored you.

—"Saturday Review."

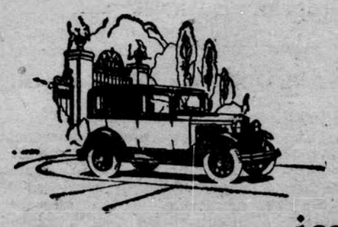
B. P C C NEW ELECTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In his letter published in your issue of to-day, my friend Mr. Lele doubts if the meeting convened for this night is the right thing. As one who was taking part in arriving at such a provisional arrangement, I want to tell Mr. Lele that nothing else could be done under the peculiar circumstances in the city Congress afiairs. In his arguments for the B. P. C. C. of the 12th October to come to office now, Mr. Lele forgets an earllier resolution passed in May by which the election rules were simplified as a war measure. Further the procedure adopted in filling up vacancies caused by the arrest of members was far from legal and according to B. P. C. C. rules. Thus there was enough law and argument on both sides and as a large body of workers joined the movement after 12th March 1930, it was thought advisable to have a provisional committee to be in charge until fresh elections could be held when all of them can equally compete for the honour of being a member of the B. P. C. C. If Mr. Lele had the patience and the fairness to ascertin facts from persons who are in the know or he had decided to attend to-night's meeting all these would be known to him and he would then have not rushed to the papers. Those at the back of the suggestion want to avoid controversy at this time after twelve months united fight and he may rest assured that fresh elections would be held immediately after the Karachi Congress.—Yours, etc.

R. KRISHNA AYYAR.

March 12.



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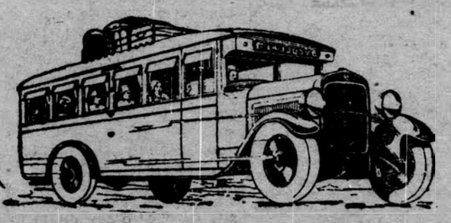

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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotal, Sub-engineer, P.W.D. Sub Divisional Officer (Kathiawar), Una writes:—

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...ANDEKAR & Co.

GLAD TO PRAISE THE POLICE!"

Governor's Determination To Help European Business

POLITICAL UNREST BLAMED FOR TRADE DISTRESS.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. J. R. Abercrombie President of the Chamber presiding Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay was present.

The chairman in his speech reviewed the unsatisfactory trade conditions during the past year and attributed the business dislocation "mainly to repeated hartals and dlosures of markets." In an exhaustive review he said.

POLITAL INTERFERENCE WITH TRADE.

At the end of August a Special Committee of the Chamber sat to enquire into the economic position and their report clearly established that a contributory cause of the dislocation of Bombay's trade was the repeated Hartals and closures of the markets. Whatever the object of these Hartals, their effect has reacted most hardly on India's own trade and the pockets of Indian merchants. In cotton, for example, the closure of the market during April and May upset the usual machinery for marketing the crop with the result that, during the period of the heaviest arrivals of cotton, the large merchant financiers stood aloof and cotton had to be sold at distress prices for export abroad because of the lack on holding power. Thus foreign countries benefited at India's expense. This presumably was the price that the Indian merchant was prepared to pay as his contribution to the national movement, but now that the work of the Round Table Conference is known, and the path towards responsible self-government by constitutional methods is clear for all to follow, I hope that political interference with trade will be strongly resisted.

RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS.

We all recognise the right of the individual to exercise his taste in the matter of the selection of his purchases and to favour the products of his own country; but where we do object to the so-called boycott is the idea that any class caste or party should be allowed to dictate to individuals what goods they should buy and to use force if necessary to prevent them from following their own inclinations. This is an infringement of the liberty of the subject and must be repugnant to all who had true democratic ideals.

The nomination of the following members of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce ... year 1931-32 was confirmed. for t... ...Kay, D. S. Burn, A. Sir Josep... ...Hanning, W. G. S. Gillespie, J. C. ... ...Peterie. Lely, A. McIntosh, W. ... ...ernor

His Excellency the Gov... then addressed the meeting and observed:

Gentlemen, you have my cordial sympathy on account of the very difficult trading conditions which have prevailed during this last year. It is particularly unfortunate that the world depression should have been aggravated in Bombay by the political activities of a section of the population But of this I think you will agree the less now said the better. A settlement has been effected, and if it is to have a reasonable chance of proving satisfactory, the first essential is that both sides should let bygones be bygones and turn their attention to carrying out the terms of the agreement with mutual good will.

SIR A. SALTER'S REPORT.

As I have often said, in my view, it is more the economic than the political situation which is responsible for the present ills, and I am very glad to note the importance you attach to the preliminary maintenance of adequate statistics and the interest you have taken in the investigation recently made by Sir Arthur Salter. In this matter my Government entirely share your views, as is evidenced I think by the introduction of our Statistics Bill some years ago. This did not at the time receive very strong support from industry, but no doubt that was because the subject was considered to be one which could be more suitably dealt with on an all-India basis. Sir Arthur Salter's report should soon be available, and I feel sure that it will point the way to some material improvements on these lines.

ALWAYS GLAD TO PRAISE POLICE!

I am very glad indeed to endorse what you say in commendation of the Bomaby Police. They have unfortunately been subjected to violent and unjustified attacks for the part they have played in the political disturbances that we have gone through. Those who attack them have apparently forgotten the fine work which they did in the riots and the trade disturbances of 1928 and 1929, and the pra... ...th you in every reasonable way. even these same people themselves then bestowed upon them. They have forgotten also appreciation they previously expressed of their admirable turn-out and the rapid improvement they displayed in carrying out such new duties as traffic control. I am particularly glad, therefore, that you, on behalf of the influential body that you represent, should completely dissociate yourselves from the criticisms that have been levelled at them. The Bombay Government do not for one moment wish to indulge in any unnecessary use of force, but in the last resort Government must have adequate force to rely on for the maintenance of law and order, and it is therefore very comforting to think that our Police Force have acquitted themselves so well and have shown themselves such a very reliable instrument.

RE-ESTABLISHING CONFIDENCE

As you have said, Mr. President, the year that we look back upon may be characterised from your point of view and, indeed, from the point of view of most of us, as unsatisfactory to an extent unprecedented in the annals of your Chamber. We may therefore turn with relief to a contemplation of the future, even though that is by no means free from uncertainty and difficulty. The unsatisfactory trading conditions of the year have been due to two causes. First, the general trade depression, which has been worldwide; and, secondly, the political unrest, of which we in Bombay have felt the full blast. As regards world trade conditions, it is obviously not for me to say much to an audience of experts such as I am addressing to-day. I am exceedingly glad, to note, however, that you feel able to say that you detect signs that the the crisis is passed and that you can face the future, confident that better times are in store for us. On this point the only thing therefore that I shall venture to say is to lay stress on the importance of the re-establishment of confidence. Experts are not agreed upon the root causes of the present slump, but I think everyone is satisfied that lack of confidence has been at least an important contributory factor. To re establish confidence, probably nothing is so important as more settled political conditions, and this leads me on to a discussion of the second cause—the political unrest

WANTED WHOLE HEARTED SUPPORT.

I am exceedingly glad to hear the words in which you have welcomed the settlement that has re... been made with the Congress, and I heartily share the appreciation you have expressed for the patient labours of His Excellency the Viceroy in the conduct of the discussions. No doubt there are some on both sides who are not entirely satisfied with the ... terms of settlement, but I hink the more the settlement is examined the more you will be inclined to agree that it holds out a reasonable hope of a period of peace in the future. Indeed, to me one of its strongest recommendations is that it has been vigorously criticised by the extremists on both sides. However, whatever may be thought of it, it now holds the field and must form the basis of our future policy. I feel justified therefore in calling upon you, as the representatives of a body vitally interested in securing conditions of stability that will lead to a return of confidence, for your whole-hearted support to Government in implementing the undertakings that we on our side have made.

IMPORTANCE OF EUROPEAN BUSINESS.

The whole spirit of the present times is to let bygones be bygones, and to make an effort in future to work together for progress on all lines—commercial and constitutional alike. I know it is unnecessary for me, to ask you to fall in with this spirit, partly in the interests of the country of our adoption, but just as much because in that course, to my mind, lies our best chance of recovery from the present distressing conditions. I feel sure, you need no further assurance of the keen sympathy that I personally, and as head of the Bombay Government feel for you in the difficult period that you have passed through. I can assure you also of my very best wishes for the future, my full realisation of the important part that European business can still play in the progress of this country, and my determination that Government shall do everything possible to help you and co-operate with you in every reasonable way.

DO AWAY WITH RESTRAINTS

—:o:—

Mahatmaji On Picketing

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The greatest difficulty, however, consists in duly observing the limits of picketing. I would like all Congress organisations to bear in mind that it is profitable for foreign cloth or liquor and drugs to be sold, now that picketing has to be unaggressive, rather than that there should be any aggressive picketing smelling of violence in any shape or form. Picketing under the settlement has to confine itself to pure educative effort. Every conversion brought about by educative effort must lead to permanent result. I have no doubt that in the long run unaggressive picketing will be found to be far more effective and the shorter method. Such picketing should not mean any undue restraint upon the seller or the consumer. After the picketer's appeal, the seller or the consumer must be free to sell or buy, as the case may be. There should be no social boycott, such as, stopping barber's services, cutting off the water or food supply. But we are not obliged to deal with or receive services from those whose conduct we may disapprove. Thus, we may refuse to attend the social functions of one who has turned a deaf ear to public opinion or to have dealings with him even in matters other than his business of a seller of foreign cloth or drink and drugs. The golden rule is to err on the safe side, i.e. not to do the thing about which there is the slightest doubt. It should be borne in mind that whenever there is a clash between the dealer and the pickets, picketing has to be suspended. This clash can be avoided if we are gentle in our dealings with the sellers or consumers.

It will be found on ... experience that unaggressive ... picketing will of ... the ... consumer than the seller. In ... other words, it means Congress penetration into villages. After all real service has to be rendered there than in the cities.

The other most important thing is communal unity. It demands urgent attention. Without it, it would be vain at least for the Congress to attend the Conference and expect great results. How this unity is to be achieved I have shown in the Delhi speech. The tangle can be loosened only by Hindus daring to trust and being content with the remainder left over after the minority have satisfied themselves.

CAPITAL SENTENCE ON A PUNJABI

—:o:—

Accused's Appeal Fails

The Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy of the Bombay High Court in hearing an appeal enhanced the sentence of transportation for life passed on Mahomed Khan Ayat Khan, a young Punjabi of 28 by Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge of Thana to one of death by hanging.

Against this sentence, the accused appealed to a bench of the High Court, consisting of the Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy, who admitted it, but directed that a notice be issued asking the accused to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced to that of death.

It was argued that the accused was a young Punjabi, whose self-control was less than that of other people. Their Lordships could not differentiate between Punjabis and others. Persons must realise their lack of self-control, as they could not be allowed to take law, much less life in their own hands.

It was an exceptional case, where Their Lordships had to enhance the sentence on its own motion; and as a result made the rule absolute and enhanced the sentence of transportation for life to that of death.

RELEASE ALI BAHADUR KHAN.

—:o:—

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

The detention of Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan in Nasik Road Central Prison is a failure to carry out the Gandhi-Irwin agreement on the part of the Bombay Government. If my information is correct, the Prison authorities were on the point of releasing him when suddenly orders from somebody were received ordering his detention. This, of course, is immeterial, but the fact of his detention is a definite injustice. He is not guilty of any violence and of incitement to violence and has been sentenced under Section 124A, I.P.C. to an conscion-

A scene from the drama that is being shown at the Capitol this week.

ably long period of imp... ment. Though his co... ...nson not arise strictl... ...ction did Disobedience ... out of Civil is so ine... ...ctivities, the case Civil ... ...ricably connected with ... Disobedience that Ali Baha...ur ought to get the benefit of the Gandhi-Irwin arrangement. Ali Bahadur was suffering his first sentence of one month's simple imprisonment to which he was subjected along with Mr. Nariman for breaking the Salt Laws, when the case under Section 124A was filed against him by Government. But for the Civil Disobedience Movement Ali Bahadur Khan would not have refused to defend himself. Had he defended, an amount of evidence, that was allowed to go in, would have been disallowed and even if there might have been a conviction the sentence could not have exceeded the period of year. If he had received a year's sentence, he would have been released at the end of March with even the minimum remission he could have got. The longer period of sentence—I call it unconscionable—arises only out of the Civil Disobedience Movement. I hope the Home Member, the Home Secretary as well as the Commissioner of Police, Bombay will see their way to release Ali Bahadur Khan forthwith. Some member of the Legislative Council, which is sitting in Bombay, ought to put a short notice question on this po... ...ss Ali Bahadur Ki... ...the Home De... pa... ...even in the in... ter... ...rnest Hotson to re... ...ore he relinqui... sh... ...authority.

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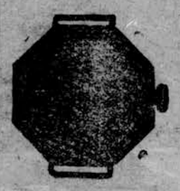

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...wa ,,	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar.
...hima,	6754	29 Mar.	2 April
...na ,,	10500	....	7 April
...a ,,	5860	30 Mar.	12 ,,
...ri ,,	10000	....	@21 ,,
...oa ,,	6785	15 April	28 April

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...)From Colombo .

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...a ,,	11000	2 April	19 April

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...eamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
...ama Maru	22000	1 April	7 April
...nyo ,,	22000	14 April	21 April

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STOCKS AND SHARES

QUIET BUT STEADY.

Limited Turnover Of Business.

Bombay, March 14.

The share market ruled quiet but steady with no important change in the values of shares. Business was limited and price fluctuations were narrow. Mill shares opened at about unchanged prices and after recording some improvement ruled quiet. The market is awaiting further developments and operators are not inclined to increase risks at the moment. Both long and short interest is balanced at present and it looks like a narrow trading market for some time. However, the main trend of the market is upward and any favourable development is likely to harden values.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Broach J/A 206/4.
Bombay Dyeing 715, 13, 20, 17.
Century 266, 68, 67, 68, 16.
Colaba 111, 10-10.
Crescent 81, 83-82.
Fazul 413, 18, 14, 17, 16.
Indore 365, 67.
Madhowji 30.
Nagpur 380, 82, 81.
New Great 17s, 76, 73.
Pearl 252, 56, 53.
Simplex 75.
Swadeshi 291, 93, 92.
Burma 467, 68.
Hydro 111.
Tram 120-5.
Deff. 285.
Ord. 25-4, 10, 2.
Bundi 14-12.
Indian 188, 90.
Katni Ord. 465.
Alcock 172, 68.

100 Madhowji	30
250 Madras United	**275**
1000 Maneckji Petit	775
100 Meyer Sassoon	**45**
1000 Morarji	**330**
50 Mysore	125-0
200 New Great P.	**125-0**
200 New Great	173-12
100 New City	66-4
250 Pabani	155
250 Pearl	**253-12**
100 Phoenix	**305-0**
10 Premier	**1-0-0**
100 Shapurji	**7-8**
1000 Sholapur	**1435**
250 Simplex	75-0
100 Swan	90
100 Swadeshi	**292-8**
25 Tata P.	**14**
25 Tata	**35**
500 Vishnu P.	**507-8**
500 Vishnu	**1500**
1000 Western	**700**
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	**68-4XD**
50-25 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	**78**
500 Imperial	**1070-0**
500-125 Imperial Contr.	267-8
100-50 India	**84-8**
5 Union	**3-3-6**
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	14-12
70 Gwalior	**66-8**
250 Indian	190-0
100 Katni 1st P	**101-4**
100 Katni 2nd P.	**103**
40 Katni Df.	625-0
100 Katni	165-0
10 Punjab P	**9-14**
10 Punjab	8-8
100 Shahabad	151-4
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-1
15 New India	17-14
200-100 Oriental	1,605
10 Vulcan	**6-8**
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	**117-8**
1000 Andhra Val. P.	957-8
1000 Andhra Val.	608-12
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-12
50 Bombay Tram	120-5
100 Tata Hydro P.	106-4
100 Tata Hydro	111-4
1000 Tata Power P.	1060
1000 Tata Power	475-0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	770
100 Amritsar Patti	**118**
100 Central Province	**84**
100 Dho Baramati	**91-8**
100 Guzrat	**62**
90 Mandra Bhon	**65-8**
500 Tapti Valley	662-8
MINING	
10 Central India	**0-12-0**
10 Shivrajpur	14-4
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	**116-4**
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-12
30 Tata Steel D.	285
75 Tata Steel	25-2
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	168-12
250 Bom. Steam P	198-12
250 Bom. Steam	184-6
50 Bom. Telephone	43-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	468-12
50 Bom. Burma New	171-4
100 Indian Bleaching	146-14
15 Scindia	8-6-0
3-1/2 Govt. Paper	63-11-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101-3

100 Ahm. Advance	304-6
50 Apollo	2-8-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-8
500 Bombay Cotton	**130**
250 Bombay Dyeing	716-14
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	268-12
500 Central India P	446-4
100 Central India	381-4
100 Colaba	110-10
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	82-8
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	525
200 E D Sassoon	45
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-6
100 Elphinstone P	20
100 Elphinstone	4-12
250 Fazulbhoy	416-14
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Patli	170
100 Gokak	131-4
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	867-8
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-12
100 Khatau	111-4
100 Kohinoor	151-4
250 Laxmi	1040-0

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 1/15 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 May.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 921
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3/4
Banks Buying 30 Days 134 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 90
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 13/16 13th instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/4 14th instant
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 13th instant
London/Paris 124.10 13th instant
London/Belgium 34.85 13th instant
London/Switzerland 25.25 13th instant
London/Italy 92.75 13th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 12th instant £4-4-11 1/2 13th instant
Silver London ready 13 11/16 12th instant 13 3/4 13th instant.
Silver London forward 13 5/8 12th instant 13 11/16 13th instant
Silver New York ready 29 7/8 12th instant 30 1/8 13th instant
London discounts 3 mos 2 21/32 per cent 12th instant 2 5/8 per cent 13th instant
London discounts 6 mos 2 7/8 per cent 12th instant 2 13/16 per cent 13th instant.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent
3 mos 5½ per cent
6 mos 5 per cent.
12 mos 4½ per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

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& SAREES.
Indian Silk & Tussore House.
DWARKADAS MANSIONS,
SANDHURST ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVAL.

March 14.
Jalavijaya, Bhandara, Bassein.
British Hussar, Davies, Abadan.
Heiyei Maru, Yomasota, Calcutta.
Dara, Wheeler, Calcutta.
Honolulu Maru, Matsuda, Kobe.
Varela, Eadie, Busrah.
Karoa, Fishley, Durban.
Teneriffa, Evans, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

March 15.
Meerkirk, Cierkemp, Karachi.
British Hussar, Davies, Abadan.
Jalaputra, Trick, Bassein.
Heijan Maru, Suzuki, Bassein.

LOADING.

March 15.
Steamer Karoa for Durban.
Steamer Honolulu Maru for Kobe.
Steamer British Hussar for Abadan.
Steamer Goalpara for Calcutta.

S S Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavijaya, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S S British Hussar:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Hussar, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil and hence she sailed for Abadan.

S S Honolulu Maru:—The O S K steamer Honolulu Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 106 passengers.

S S Heiyei Maru:—The M B Kaisha's steamer Heiyei Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Teneriffa:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Teneriffa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Dara:—The T M Coy's steamer Dara, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Meerkirk:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Meerkirk, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaputra, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bassein with ballast.

S S Heijan Maru:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Heijan Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bassein, with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, Mar. 14.
6 Honolulu Maru, NF, NF, O S Kaisha.
9 Meerkirk, Karachi 14-3 L Edwards Ltd.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
14 St. Quentin, NF, NF, Graham T Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Heijin Maru, Bassein, 15-3, Scindia S N Co.
3 Barpeta, P. Gulf, 18-3, M M & Co.
5 Shingo Maru, Kobe, 20-3, O S Kaisha.
6 Sophie Marie, Malabar Coast, 15-3, Merchant S N. C.
7 Jalavijaya, NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.
10|11 Karapara, Calcutta, 16-3 M M and Co.
14 Shanghai Maru, Japan, 20-3, O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalaputra, Rangoon, 14-3, Scindia S N Co.
D E Sirsa, Rangoon 17-3, M M & Co.
M Parvati, Mangalore, 17-3, B. S. N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Ranpura 19/3/31 P and O S N Co
Maloja 27/3/31 P and O S N Co.
Moldevia 3-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 10-4-31
Viceroy of India 16-4-31
Naldera 24-4-31
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Chinkoa, 26-3-31 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Circassia 25/3/31 G T CO
Elysia 5/4/31 G T Co.
Clan Macbean 16/3/31 J F Co.
City of Cairo 20/3/31 K N Co.
City of London 24-3-31 K N Co.
City of Cardiff 12-3-31 K N Co.
FROM OSLO.
Thuleta, 11-3-31, G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels, 15-3-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels, 24-3-31, L Edwards
FROM HULL.
Ariosto 22/3/31 J F Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Biocunfontecia, 18-3-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Christchurch, 13-4-31, Campbell Co
City of Eastbourne, 17-4-31, Campbell Co.
Samaria, 4/3/31 (Tourists)
Helgenland, 17-3-31 (Tourists).
Knoxville City 11-4-31 M M & Co.
Silverpine, 21-3-31, L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Aquileia, 7-4-31, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 21-3-31, L T Co.
Pilsna, 28-3-31, L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tokio Maru, 18-3-31 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore, 26-3-31, P & O S N Co.
Sumatra Maru 27/3/31 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 18/3/31 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30/3/31 N Y Kaisha
Mantua 19-4-31 P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore 20-4-31
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda, 27-3-31, P O S. N.
Mooltan 24-4-31 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola, 28-3-31, M M & Co.
Khandalla 11-4-31 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Ranchi, 4-4-31, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumma N F M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
St. Quentin, NF, G T Co.
FOR KOBE.
Shanghai Maru, 16-3-31, O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru N F O S Kaisha.
Hankow Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru NF, O S Kaisha.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor NF, M M Co.
Goalpara, NF, M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara, 16-3-31, M M & Co.
Karoa, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
FOR BUSREH.
Barpeta, 18-3-31, M M & Co.
Varela, 20-3-31, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Ranchi P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumana MF M M & Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Shanghai Maru, O S Kaisha.
Shingo Maru O S Kaisha
Hankow Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, O S Kaisha.
FOR HAMBURG.
St. Quentin, Graham T Co.
FOR BUSREH.
Barpeta M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Kohinoor T M Co.
Goalpara, M M & Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karapara, M M & Co.
Karoa, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Jalaputra, 13-3-31.
Heijin Maru, 13-3-31.
Shanghai Maru Boats for A cotton 13-3-31.
Sophie Marie 13-3-31.
Chakla, 13-3-31.
Kalavati, 13-3-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

S S Quentin for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.; 714 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 440 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—1160 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Shingo Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.

S S Shanghai Maru for Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

S S Domala, Agents, M M & Co., from London:— 35 lases preserves; 219 cases scrap leather; 31 cases asphalt; 61 cases newspaper; 62 cases blanco; 62 cases boot polish; 200 cases spirits; 313 cases brandy; 97 cases paper; 63 cases turpentine; 65 cases wine; 560 cases jars; 85 cases whisky; 196 cases provision; 49 cases ropes; 813 drums paint; 720 drums lub oil; 30 drums dyes.

From Havre:—35 cases brassware; 30 cases copper wire.

From Southampton:—20 cases cigarettes.

From Middlesborough:—99 bundles expanded metal; 1,502 steel sheets; 1,281 bundles steel channels; 922 bundles steel angles; 126 bundles steel joists; 321 drums chemicals; 53 drums paint.

From Antwerp:—432 bundles steel plates; 22b bundles steel tees, 413 bundles steel flats; 210 bundles steel rivets; 2,910 bundles steel angles; 210 bundles steel channels; 1,128 bundles steel joists; 1,509 bundles steel hooks; 120 bundles steel rods; 352 bundles steel rails.

S S Shanghai Maru, Agents, O S Kaisha Ltd., from Osaka:—10 cases cotton yarn; 20 cases shirting; 334 cases glassware.

From Kobe:—3- cases glassware; 25 cases American cotton; 276 cases canvas shoes; 50 cases ginger; 58 drums tar.

From Hongkong:—5,178 bags beans; 150 bags sugar candy; 253 China ware; 1,478 pcs. lumber.

From Shanghai:—25 cases cotton yarn; 2,000 bags beans.

From Singapore:—575 bags sago flour; 597 bags betel nuts.

From Colombo:—289 bags tea; 158 bags cud goods; 177 bales gunnies; 160 bundles brass ware.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Mar. 14.

May	10.53
July	11.07
October	11.40
December	11.60
January	11.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Mar. 14.

March	10.65
Mar	10.35
Middling Spot	10.41

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Mar. 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 14.

	Opening	Closing
March		5.71
April		5.74
May	5.77	5.77
June		5.81
July	5.86	5.85
August		5.89
September		5.93
October	5.97	5.97
November		6.01
December		6.05
January	6.09	6.09
February		6.13
March		6.17
Middling Spot		5.87

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Estimated Spot Sales	4,000
Sales for Export	Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 14.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.45
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.65
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.85
Comra, Good	3.35
Comra Fully Good	4.05
Comra Fine	4.25
Bengal, Good	3.65
Bengal, Fully Good	3.80
Bengal Fine	3.95
Scinde, Fully Good	3.80
Scinde Fine	3.95
Scinde Superfine	4.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Mar. 14.

March	8.96
May	8.98
July	9.08
September	9.19
October	9.21
November	9.27
January	9.40
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.45

RELEASE GENERAL AVARI.

—:o:—

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha's Demand

The Parsi Rajkeya Subha has sent the following wire to the Hon'ble Mr. Raghvendra Rao, Home Member of the C. P. Government, Nagpur:—

"Parsi Rajkeya Subha strongly protests against the detention of Avari in the Mental Hospital, considers it cruel and unjustifiable, and urges his immediate release."

MARGAO ADMINISTRATOR PROHIBITS MOTILAL DAY MEETING.

(From A Correspondent.)
MARGAO, March 11.

The administrator of Margao issued an order prohibiting the condolence meeting to be held in the local Town Hall.

Though apparently under the Portugeuse Suzarain Power, we are socially, economically and even politically on a wider sense dependent on the emancipation of Our Mother India as a whole.

From its torpor of years, Goa is awakening. She is no longer timid enough not to join with Indian movement on true national lines.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK AND SALT-MAKING.

—:o:—

House To House Anti-Liquor Preaching.

MAHATMA AT NAVSARI AND KARADI

(From Our Correspondent)
NAVSARI, Mar. 14.

Mahatma Gandhiji arrived at Navsari at 7 a.m. this morning, with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjt. Mahadev Desai and others. Alighting from the train the party proceeded to Mahatmaji's hut at Karadi, where he took about quarter of an hour's rest, as he talked with the leading workers of the district and took his breakfast.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK AND SALT-MAKING.

A meeting of the workers of Karadi was then addressed by him when he explained the terms of the truce and exhorted the workers to concentrate on constructive work, as the goal of India had not yet been realised. The people of Karadi, he said, should now devote themselves to the manufacturing of salt.

HOUSE TO HOUSE PREACHING.

At 9-30 Mahatmaji returned to Navsari and stayed at the Sthree Swaraj Sangh Camp, where after a short respite, he addressed the workers of the Sangh under Shrimati Mithuben explaining to them the way they were to picket. The frequenter of the toddy booth, he said, should be traced to his house and the members of his family should be approached and enlightened on the evils of drinking. In short, house to house propaganda, he said, would be a more effective weapon.

At about 3 p.m. Mahatmaji motored to Shishodra on a visit to the "Hijratis" and from thence to Bardoli.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, March 14.

Six Satyagrahis were released from the Yeravda Jail. Four on 12th March and two on 13th March. Three of them were from Nandgaom, one from Khandesh, one from Ahmednagar and one from Satara.

POONA ON TRUCE TERMS.

A meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Gadgil was held in the Poona Cantonment on 12th March. Mr. Gadgil explained the Truce terms. He requested the people to obey the terms and make the work of Mahatma easy. Mr. Varma and Mr. Talegaonker also spoke. The meeting was attended by about 2,000 people.

A fire broke out in the Main Street, near the Poona Cantonment Office on Wednesday, the 13th instant at 5 p.m. The timely arrival of Fire Brigade saved the situation. There was no loss of life. Only the cook-room was burnt to some extent.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Preparations are at hand to celebrate the Children's Day on the 21st March.

The children will collect at the Parushram Bhau College ground in the morning and offer prayers. After mass drill a procession will start from there and pass through important streets and reach the Ray Market, where it will disperse.

In the evening the boys from different schools will engage themselves in sports and a treat will be held on the Kabutar Khana grounds where boys from different schools will give singing and acting display.

POONA AGA KHAN HOCKEY

—:o:—

Poona Rifles Win The Final.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, March 14.

Large crowds witnessed a very fast game of the season. Though Poona were the favourites still the Gymkhana gave a strong fight. Had the goalkeeper not been injured in the beginning of the game, the result would have been different. Ten minutes from the start of the play, the good combined effort on the part of the centre-forwards of the Rifles resulted in a goal. Then up and down play was witnessed. Five minutes before half-time, the Rifles scored another goal, thus having two goals' lead by the half-time. After half-time Poona Gymkhana laboured hard; they got many corner-shots without luck; 15 minutes before time, the centre-forward on whom the strength of the Gymkhana team depended was injured. He had to leave the field. With all these handicaps Gymkhana always invaded the goal of the Rifles. Five minutes before time luck favoured them and they scored a goal. Now Gymkhana tried to equalise, but there was no time left with the result that they had to be satisfied with the honourable defeat.

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JUPITER GENERAL
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The Bombay Chronicle

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has Branches and Agencies in principal towns in India J12

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1931.

"Impolitic & Dangerous" To Deny Better Administration

"ABUSE OF POWER ATTRACTS TO ITSELF CRITICISM OF GROWING STRENGTH"

Viceroy Installs Jaipur Maharajah And Warns Princes That "The Old Unquestioning Acceptance Of Autocratic Rule Is Gradually Disappearing Even In Those Quarters Where Conservatives Seemed To Have The Strongest Hold"

JAIPUR, March 14.

At the Maharaja's durbar held this afternoon in Dfiiwan. Khana, Jaipur, Viceroy invested His Highness with full ruling powers.

The proceedings were conducted with impressive ceremonial customary on such occasions in Durbar Hall and before an assemblage of gorgeously dressed durbaris, officials and guests of State.

The Viceroy in the course of his speech said:

The virtue had gone out of the old system and the time for change had come. The call was becoming insistent for a Government more in keeping with the spirit of the times and more responsible to the peoples' needs. A period of transition and change is seldom without its difficulties and dangers and the task of reorganisation demands of the administrator, as it demands of the architect two modernises an ancient structure, a large measure both of political wisdom and of caution in deciding what to remove and what to leave.

NEW IDEAS.

New institutions and new ideas have to be grafted on to the old without destroying tradition and the spirit of the past and with due regard to local sentiment. The scheme when complete must be harmonious and suited to the purpose for which it is required.

Year by year with the general advancement of education and with the growth of new ideas stimulated by the great war the art of Government becomes more difficult. A fierce and searching light now beats on all who wield

LORD IRWIN.

He wants to bring about a durable Peace between India and Great Britain.

authority. The old unquestioning acceptance of autocratic rule is gradually disappearing even in those quarters where conservatives seemed to have the strongest hold.

ABUSE OF POWER CRITICISED.

Rulers are being more and called on to justify their authority to the ruled and abuse of power attracts to itself criticism of growing strength. Nor can it be expected that developments

(Continued on page 8.)

WE MET WITH THE SINGLE PURPOSE OF REESTABLISHING PEACE IN INDIA

"Not Impossible To Set The Seal Upon A Secure & Durable Understanding Between India And Britain"—Says Viceroy

At a State banquet at Rambagh Palace, the Maharaja proposing the health of Their Excellencies expressed gratitude to the Viceroy for the visit in face of many cares and preoccupations at the present especially strenuous and eventful period in India. The Maharaja announced a contribution of one lakh of rupees to be placed at Lady Irwin's disposal for charitable purposes.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

As a result of the statesmanship shown by the Delegates from India at the Round Table Conference in London, the Indian States have now the prospect of taking part with British India in framing a Federall constitution for the whole of this great country. The labour yet to be performed in the completion of that task will be immense. The loom is set out. Skill and patience of a high order will be needed on the part of all to weave the threads aright and to work into a pattern of wise and durable design the many intricacies of texture in the fabric.m

In that portion of the joint task which will fall upon the Princes of India, Your Highness, as ruler of one of the great Rajput States, will take an important share and I can assure you that all my good wishes will follow you and all members of your order throughout the further stages of the work to which your hands are set. It had seemed not many weeks ago that that work would have to be pursued in an atmosphere overcharged with uncertainty and mistrust.

I am happy to think that those mists have been to a great extent dispelled and that all parties and all interests in India will jointly now be prepared to lend their assistance in finding solutions for the vast problems which are before us. I am under no temptation to under-estimate their difficulty or to suppose that their solution is assured, because we have happily been able to create conditions in which all may be willing to take part in their consideration, but I do believe that if the spirit which inspired by recent conversations with Mr. Gandhi and enabled them with the assistance of many friends to reach the result they did, can be maintained throughout the future constitutional discussions, it ought not to be impossible to set the seal upon a secure and durable understanding between India and Great Britain.

I TRUST GANDHIJI.

We met with the single purpose, if it might be honourably accomplished, of re-establishing peace in India. That purpose, I think I may say, we followed with a single determination to win success, facing everything, concealing nothing, and making no attempt on either side to do other than frankly meet and strive to overcome the obstacles that might stand between us and the peace we sought to win. Throughout my conversations with Mr. Gandhi, I felt complete assurance that I could implicity trust his word and I am confide that he will do everything in his power to give effect to those undertaking wihch are recorded in the published statement.—A. P.

Mr. Burdon, Auditor-General, visited Allahabad on 30th March and Lucknow on -st April and Delhi on 3rd April.—A. P.

Mr. Toric Ameer Ali has been appointed to act as judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice Justice Panckridge granted leave from 1st May to 10.—A. P.

WHY INDIA BORROWS IN LONDON

Finance Member Explains

—:o:—

"CUT" MOTION WITHDRAWN

DELHI, March 13.

The last day of voting for grants in the General budget evoked little or no interest among members and before the House rose for lunch, six demands had been voted without any cut.

Mr. Harbans Singh by a cut drew the attention of Government to the purchase of opium from Marwar State.

Sir George Schuster replying said that the purchase represented a self-denying act of Government and was in accordance with the recommendation of the States Opium Enquiry Committee. The purchase pas made with a view to the ultimate extinction of poppy cultivation in India. The motion was withdrawn.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Harbans Singh next moved a cut to discuss the financial position of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Sir Joseph Bhore said that the whole question of accoounts was being discussed by an Expert Committee. In the Meantime the Department did not look to search for economy as a distant dream and the last year economy amounting to several lakhs was effected in the working of the Department. The question would be throughly discussed when the Committee had submitted its report, but the House should remember that in recent years large increase in expenditure had been made by increase in salaries of lower paid servants is the Department. Lastly business which played such an important part in the finance of the Department, had been as bad as it could be during 1930. The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. B. Das moving cut discussed the debt position of the Government of India and asked the Finance Member whether the way in which it was managed at present was just and desirable.

Mr. Chetty supporting Mr. Das, pointed out that the scheme for the provision of a sinking fund was inaugurated by Sir Basil Blackett in 1925-26 on the distinct understanding that at the end of the five year period it would be revised. That five year period had terminated last year, but he found: the lines of that scheme in the current budget. He held that to set aside 678 lakhs for unproductive debt was dealing unjustly with revenue position. Mr. Chetty asked the Finance Member to give a clear idea of Governments intentions in regard to the revision of the Sinking Fund cheme.

FINANCE MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

Sir George Schuster entered into an elaborate defence of the Government position. He asserted that there was no foundation for Mr. Maswoods statement that the policy of borrowing was in British interests. There was no preference given to British manufacturer in regard to the purchase of materials. Secondly, on the question of high rate of interests, the Finance Member pointed out that the rates in London were lower than in New York or any other market. This was amply proved when recently Australia tried New York market of her own accord and found the rate higher than that which prevailed in London. This was a question of fact and could not be challenged.

Proceeding Sir George Schuster said:—"It will be a bad day for India if she ceased to occupy the rare and privileged position she now occupies of borrowing in London. If we had not the sympathetic support of the Bank of England and financial circles of England, we should have been in extremely difficult situation during the last few months." (hear, hear).

Mr. Das withdrew his motion.—A. P.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arriving to open the New Swadeshi Market at Babu Genu Road.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN KARNATAKA

—:o:—

Gandhiji & Sardar Interviewed

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, March 15.

Parts of Sirsi, Siddapur, and Hirekerar, three talukas in Karnataka continue to withhold payment of revenue on account of economic conditions. They approached the Government in the beginning but they were not heard. The authorities then apprehended that they were inspired by Congress agitators. So the talukas drifted into no-tax campaign. After the Congress has recalled Civil Disobedience the Ryots in the talukas have again approached the authorities reiterating that they began no-tax, not to embarrass government, nor as a part of Civil Disobedience but simply as an economic measure.

ATTACHMETNS OF PROPERTY.

But inspite of notices of these representations attachments, auctions, and notices of forfeiture are afoot in all the three talukas. Mr. Divakar, the President of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, saw Mahatmaji and the Sardar at Nadiad to seek their advice.

Both said that the talukas were doing the right thing in representing the matter to government and the K. P. C. C. also was doing its duty in morally supporting them in the struggle and setting up an economic inquiry.

GOVERNMENT MUST ENQUIRE.

If a case is made out for the talukas the Government would have certainly to look into the matter, though it did not do so in the beginning. The Karnataka members of the council are also exerting themselves regarding coercive measures of the Government. Sjt. Divakar, leaves for Poona to-day after seeing Pandit Jawaharlal.

35-1/2 CRORES IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Large Increase In Population Everywhere.

NEW DELHI, March 14.

The population of India (British Indian and Indian States) as ascertained on 26th February 1931 was slightly under 351½ millions as against a population of approximately 319 millions in 1921.

Increases have taken place in all provinces lowest being in Baluchistan, with 1.2 and highest in Delhi with an increase of 30.4 per cent.

General increase is 9½ per cent.

SUBSTANTIAL RISE.

Among Indian States there are substantial increases in almost all the States and Agencies, but not in the agencies and tribal areas of N. W. F. P.

The highest increase is that of 41 per cent. in Bikaner.

FERTILE TRAVANCORE.

Travancore has 27 per cent. increase. The level of increase in States is about 12 per cent.

The increase over the whole of India is 10.2 over the figures of 1921.—A. P.

"I WILL GIVE MYSELF NO REST"

—:o:—

Frontier Gandhi's Plan Of Action

Amazing scenes were witnessed when the train carrying Khan Abdur Gaffar Khan, popularly known as "Gandhi of Frontier," and his two Comrades Mr. Abdul Akbar Khan and Mr. Ali Gul Khan, arrived at the Lahore Railway station on Wednesday morning.

Speaking at the meeting held outside the Mochi Gate Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan declared that the Pathans had consistently adhered to the principle of non-violence preached by 'Gandhi Maharaj'. The Pathans had nothing to do with communal quarrels. They were with those Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs who were out to liberate India.

He pulled himself up, flourished his right hand vehemently declared, "I will give myself no rest until I have raised an army of one lakh Red Shirts."

To the ladies who had been in the thick of fight he paid a handsome tribute. "Come to the Frontier, enlighten our womenfolk and teach them to serve the motherland as you have done."

ANTI-NATIONAL PROPAGANDA.

He said that owing to the absence of a strong Nationalist Press in tht Frontier both the Government and mischief-makers were successful in carrying on propaganda against them. People there were misled to believe that the Hindu community in India being in a majority would establish a Hindu 'raj' and that the people of the Frontier were dacoits and kidnappers. He exhorted Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs to unite in establishing Swaraj.

Proceeding, he said that they should not feel elated over the truce brought about by the Gandhi-Irwin settlement. The country had not yet made that much sacrifics which was required. For his part he assured the people of Lahore that he would not rest until he had formed and drilled a corps of one lakh Red Shirts. (Loud Applause).—"The Tribune."

SNELL RAISED TO PEERAGE

—:o:—

Two Parliamentary Vacancies

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The elevation of Mr. Henry Snell, new Under-Secretary of State for India, to peerage and the death of Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, Lord Privy Seal, create vacancies in the Parliamentary divisions of East Woepwich and Orgmore, Glamorganshire.

At the general election Mr. Snell in a straight contest with Conservatives had a majority of 8,541 and Mr. Hartshorn's majority over the Liberal candidate was 11,096 in contest in which Conservatives and Communist candidates also took part.—B. O. W.

AMMUNITION STORE IN DANGER.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 14.

Ammunition store packed with shells and other explosives at Shoeburyness Royal Artillery Garrison was in grave danger of blowing up at dawn to-day when a fire broke out in the neighbouring stables.

Special precautions had to be taken to prevent sparks from reaching the ammunition building, where large numbers of shells were kept for target practice with heavy guns.—Reuter's Wireless.

USE OF FORCE AGAINST SATYAGRAHI

Interpellations In Bombay Council

During question hour, the following questions were answered in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

PROCESSION AT BORSAD.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale: Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council table such correspondence or reports, if any, as might have been received by them from the District Magistrate, the Police Superintendent and other officials of Borsad, relating to the happenings there on the 15th and 21st January 1930; if not, why not?

The Honourable Sir Ernest Hotson: Government do not propose to lay any of the reports received by them about this incident on the table. Their substance has been embodied in the Press Notes, with the contents of which the Honourable Member is already familiar.

USE OF FORCE AGAINST CIVIL RESISTERS.

Mr. R. Bakhale: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) their general policy which they may have instructed the police to follow in respect of using force in dispersing demonstrations, processions or gatherings organised by the public during the civil disobedience movement

(b) whether their general policy has been uniform throughout the campaign of civil disobedience or whether it underwent a change after the Congress and allied organisations were declared illegal; if the latter, what were the special instructions given;

(c) whether the general policy and special instructions, if any, given by them in respect of using force have been uniformly followed by the police authorities and whether excessive force was never used by them anywhere during the campaign of civil disobedience? What steps did they take to ascertain that excessive force was not used;

(d) whether they have heard, from time to time, of the complaints of police excesses in different parts of the Presidency in using force and dealing with the civil resisters and others, who might have taken part in demonstrations, processions or gatherings, made by the public from time to time? If so, what steps did they take to ease the public mind?

The Honourable Sir Ernest Hotson: (a) the general policy has been, as always, to use such force as may be necessary, but no more.

(b) The policy has been uniform.

(c) Government consider that their policy has been carried out with loyalty and discretion by the police officers concerned in its execution. They are not aware of any single instance in which excessive force has been used, although it is almost inevitable, the limitations of human nature being what they are, that some individual police officer should have occasionally under grave provocation and in the stress of excitement struck some more severe blows than he deliberately intended. Government have made enquiries whenever there seemed to be sufficient reason to do so.

(d) Government have heard of such complaints, and when there seemed to be any serious misapprehensions in the minds of the public have endeavoured to remove them by publishing press notes stating the facts.

LATHI CHARGE AT BORSAD.

Mr. C. N. Patel (Kaira District).: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any lathi charge by the Borsad police at Borsad in the Kaira District on the 21st day of January 1931:

(b) whether Mr. Master, the Collector, and the District Magistrate of Kaira, was present at the time and whether the charge was made in pursuance of instructions issued by him;

(c) the number injured as the result of the lathi charge;

(d) the number of women injured and on what parts of the body;

(e) whether any medical aid was rendered to the injured;

(f) whether anybody has died as a result of these injuries;

(g) whether they propose to institute an independent inquiry and to investigate into the various acts of the Borsad police;

(h) whether they have the allegations made against police in the press by respble persons like Mr. Brail Father Elwyn, Sir Lallubhai maldas, Mr. A. V. Thakkar others?

The Honourable Sir E Hotson: (a), (c)—(e) The at tion of the Honourable Me is invited to the press notes ed the 3rd and 9th Febr 1931, issued by the Directo Information, copies of w have been placed on the C cil Table.

(b) No.

(f) No.

(g) No.

(h) They have seen the alle tions made by the four gen men named. They cannot wer the question as regards other persons unless their na are mentioned.

LATHI CHARGES: INQUIR

1. Mr. H. P. Wadke (Bomb City, South).: Will Governm be pleased to state—

(a) whether the lathi char that are being made in vari parts of the Presidency are pursuance of a definite po laid down by themselves or unciated by the Government India and if so what that pol is;

(b) whether any inquiry garding the justification of assaults or lathi charges is m by Government in cases wh excesses are aleged to have be committed in the course of su assaults or charges;

(c) if the answer to (a) and above be in the affirmative, wh ther the inquiry is made throu the police or through the p sons assaulted or through independent agency?

The Honourable Sir Ern Hotson: (a) The policy laid do by the Government and carr out by their officers is that discharge of the primary duty maintaining peace and or no more force should be us than is necessary, but that wh force is necessary it should used. One body of police m be armed with lathis, anoth with truncheons, another wi swords, another with guns rifles. The policy determini their use is the same in eve civilised country.

(b) Government have made e quiries in important cases in others in which there appea ed to be any doubt about t facts.

(c) Such enquiries have be made through the local office of Government including the p lice, who have availed themse ves of such evidence as has be brought forward from an source.

Asoda Released Satyagrahi Conference

—:o:—

The Conference which is to held on 18th instant at Asod (East Khandesh), is open to:

(1) All Jail returned perso irrespective of age and eligibil to vote at the Karachi delegat election; (2) Those who were a rested but released without tri or punishment; (3) those wh took part in any Civil Disob dience but were not arreste and lastly; (4) those who inspit of their keenness to take pa could not do so having been en gaged in Khadi or such othe work of rendering help to Civ Disobedience, or due to illness.

INDIAN PRINCES AND R. T. CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

DELHI, Mar. 14

Informal conference of the Chamber of Princes attended by 30 ruling princes under the chairmanship of the Maharaja of Patiala, Chancellor, considered the draft resolutions, principal among them being one which will be moved in the open Chamber on the work accomplished by the Princes delegation at the Round Table Conference.

Another resolution, it is understood, recognises the right of Mayurbhunj to be a member of the Chamber of Princes and recommends that restrictions placed upon its ruler's powers by Sanad of Government of India be removed.—A. P.

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